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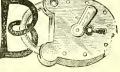
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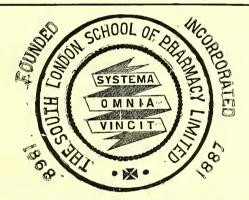
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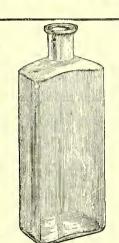
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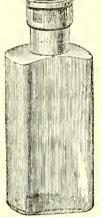
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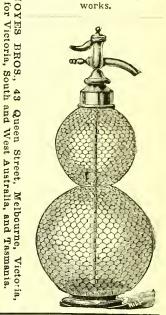
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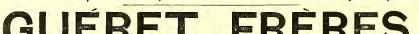
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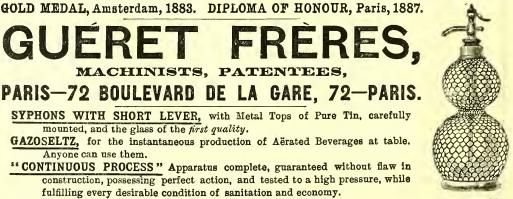
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December 16, 1892.

Replying to your inquiry as to "Compact" Soda Water Machine I can only say that I am satisfied with it and the work it does in every possible way. The aëratiou of the water is perfect, and my customers are now highly pleased with the quality of the goods.

I would also add that beyond the renewal of a few washers, no repairs of any kind have been required since I had it, some fifteen months since.

#### No. 2 "COMPACT" Machine

(AS SHOWN).

Producing capacity, by hand, 35 dozen per hour.

#### PRICE £48.

Or, if fitted for steam, 70 dozen per hour (with an extra filling machine).

NOTE.—Any kind of filling machine can be attached to the "Compact" Machines, EITHER for Syphons, Internal Stoppered, Cork, or Screw Bottles.

#### Iron Vessel containing an average of \ 10s. 28 lbs. by weight of Liquefied Gas \ each.

And has sufficient Gas to manufacture about 18 gross of highly-charged Soda Water (10-oz. Bottles), or double this quantity of splits.

These Machines occupy little space, and are ready for use immediately! They require no fixing! Are selfcontained and produce soda water, lemonade, &c., of the highest class and greatest purity, at a minimum of cost.



THE

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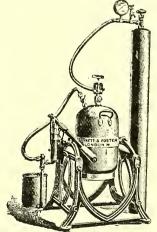
It is the Cheapest, Strongest, Handsomest, and Best in the World.

Pure Block Tin Tops.

#### PRICE 1/6 EACH.

Nickel-plating Tops from 3d. each. Silver-plating Tops from  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . each. Marking on Tops Free for orders of 250. Marking on Vases Free for orders of 1,000.

#### THE PORTABLE CYLINDER



der with Fump fitted to Rocker.

As here shown, is charged with plain filtered water while on the plain filtered water while on the Rocker; the gas from the vessel is then slowly turned on, and the copper cylinder rocked back wards and forwards sharply so as to agitate or mix the water and gas together. When charged to the required pressure (about 110 lbs., shown by the pressure-gauge), it can be removed and attached to the Counter Fountain, or for a filling machine if desired.

Prices.

Six-gallon Tinned Copper
Cylinder Cylinder . . . . 5 10 0 ast-irou Rocker . . 1 2 6

Cast-irou Rocker Flexible Pipe, Pressure-gange, Safety-valve, &

.. 3 3 C Connections ... If fitted with Pump for pumping the water into the cylinder (and

so avoiding waste of gas) extra ... 5 5 0

Prices of larger Cylinders upon application.

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Of Finest Flavour and Quality, and specially suitable for the Preparation of Orange Quinine Wine.

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopæia.

MOST SUITABLE BASIS FOR QUININE AND OTHER MEDICATED

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Or of H. J. ROYDANT & CO., 75 Acre Lane, BRIXTON. S.W. LONDON, E.C.

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To be had of all Wholesale Houses. Larger sale than any other first-quality juice.

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Are far ahead of anything yet produced in this class of goods. They are Well-Made, Brightly got up, and cannot be better described



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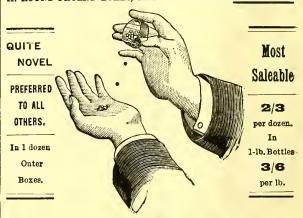
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FINEST IN THE MARKET. IN ROUND PATENT BOXES, MADE TO RELEASE ONE BY ONE.



Of the usual Wholesale Houses, and of the Manufacturer,

JAS. PASCALL, Blackfriars Rd., LONDON, S.E.

## The Chemist & Druggist SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted Businesses for Disposal Premises to Let Auction Sales

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1893.

Partnerships Situations Vacant Situations Wanted

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

#### PLEASE NOTE.

A DVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement must be received at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., not later than 5 o'clock on Thursday Evenings, for insertion in the current week's issue.

Advertisements must be prepaid. Remittances by post may be made in stamps, or by postal order made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED). To ensure prompt attention address all communications, endorsed "Supplement," to the PUBLISHER of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

**OFFICES: 42 CANNON** 

COPY of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The Supplement will be sent free by early post on Friday morning to any person connected with the trade who will send in advance a stamped addressed newspaper wrapper for it, or will be given to any applicant at the Office after 9 A.M. on Fridays.

The Circulation of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST largely exceeds that of any Journal in the world in connection with the trade represented.

STREET, LONDON, E.C.

#### TRANSFERS. CHEMISTS'

#### CO., MESSRS. ORRIDGE

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIGE & CO. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—£1,000.—LONDON, W.—First-class Dispensing Business, situate in a main thoroughfare in fashionable locality; the business has been somewhat neglected; present returns £1,000; can be largely developed; handsome shop and good stock; convenient house; price about £1,250; full investigation.

2.—£1,000.—LONDON, E.—Profitable Dispensing and Retail Business, situate in a middle-class locality; returns £1,000 yearly; profitable above the average; well-fitted and convenient shop and ample stock; house commodious, with private entrance and garden; price £900.

3.—£600.—LONDON, S.W.—Good middle-class locality Dispensing and Retail Business; increasing yearly; returns £600; well-fitted shop and good stock; the business will bear the fullest investigation; vender going to a larger concern; price about £550, for which full value is offered.

4.—£600.—LONDON, S.E.—Capital situation in a busy locality; good-class old-established Business; all Dispensing and Retail: returns £600 yearly; very well fitted shop and good stock; commodious house and good garden; price £550.

garden; price £550.

5.—£1,500.—LONDON, W.C.—Handsome Pharmacy, situate in a prominent position; returns £1,500, all ready money, with excellent profits; full investigation permitted; particulars on application; price £1,650.

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7.—£600.—LONDON, S.E.—Dispensing and Retail middle-class Business, with Proprietary articles; returns £600 yearly; easily worked and profitable; well-stocked single-fronted shop; good house and good garden; price £500.

8.—£1,000.—EASTERN COUNTY.—Dispensing and Retail Business; situate in a favourite locality; large business centre; returns £1,000 yearly; good profits; handsome shop and commodious house, and very convenient and commodious warehouse room; fullest investigation; small premium; stock and fixtures et valuetion. stock and fixtures at valuation.

9.—£350.—HANTS.—Compact Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, situate in a rural district; returns £350 yearly; rery good profits; good-sized shop and well-assorted stock; comfortable house and garden, low rental; price about £300; Dentist wanted.

10.—£700. — WESTERN COUNTY. — Cathedral town; compact Retail and Dispensing Business; old-established connection; returns £700; good profits; prominent position; good house; price about £625.

11.—£1.500.—NORFOLK.—Good market town; central situation; old-established Business with good sized shop and first-rate business premises; returns £1,500; good profitable business; commodious house; full investigation permitted; valuation of stock and fixtures required.

12.—£1,450.—EASTERN COUNTY.—Unopposed Business, within 50 miles of town; old-established Business, held in the vendor's family for many years; returns £1,450; all profitable trade; well-fitted shop and good stock; capital premises; price about £1,100, or by valuation.

13.-£400.-ESSEX (Suburban District).-Retail and Prescribing; very profitable business: returns £400 yearly; comfortable house with garden; rent low; price about £300.

14.—£350.—SOUTHERN COUNTY (Country District).—Dispensing and Retail Business; returns £350 yearly; shop is well stocked and convenient; comfortable house and garden; reut small; price about £300.

#### SOUTH COAST-FIRST-CLASS WATERING-PLACE.

15.—IMMEDIATE SALE (without premium for goodwill), the stock, fixtures, and utensils of a well-known Dispensing establishment; very handsome shop and good house; the position of the shop is such as must retain the business hitherto carried on, and cannot fail in efficient hands to command an extensive business; season just commencing; gentlemen prepared to invest about £1,200 to £1,500 are invited to apply.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application. N.B.-NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. Orridge & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital. Full particulars on application.

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References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

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STOCKTAKING UNNECESSARY.— Stocktaking is always dreaded by Chemists, and with a competent Valuer is not necessary.

F. J. Brett is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR CASH.

DERBYSHIRE.—General Retail, Preseribing, and good specialities; returns nearly £700; can easily be increased to £1,000; satisfactory reason for sale; price £375. YORK.—Preseribing and Light Retail; returns £560; illness sole cause of sale; price £300, or valuation of stock and fixtures. LINCOLNSHIRE.—£1,350 returns; old-established General Retail with good Agricultural connection; excellent opening for Dentistry; goodwill £150; stock and fixtures at valuation; part of purchase-money cau remain. WEST.—Very profitable Retail; established by vendor 30 years; returns £500; net profit £300; illness sole cause of sale.

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CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS & VALUERS, 30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C. Established 1870.

Established 1870.

NOTICE TO VENDORS.

Having been for the past 22 years solely engaged in the Sale, Purchase, and Valuation of Chemists' Businesses, we have, as Transfer Agents and Valuers, the largest experience of any in the Trade. Vendors placing their businesses in our bands for transfer may in all cases rely upon a speedy sale being effected without undue publicity. Terms forwarded post free on application. No sale, no charge.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS

1.—WEST OF ENGLAND (100 miles from London).—Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,880, with good profits; clegantly-fitted corner shop, well stocked; convenient 12-roomed house; bathroom; now carried on under management, and capable of considerable increase in hands of principal; every inquiry courted; bank-books shown; references given; recommended as a most desirable investment; price £1,050.

2.—HOME COUNTY (50 minutes by rail from Londou).—In a charming locality, a good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business; bandsomely-fitted and heavily-stocked shop; best position in the town; good house, warehouse, and very large garden, stocked with fruit-trees; price £1,400 (about 1 year's returns).

3.—SUFFOLK (on main line G. E. Railway).—Uuopposed Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £700; net profit £350, after paying all expenses; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked: rent £30, on lease; convenient house, with splendid garden, well stocked with fruit-trees: price about £600.

4.—EASTERN COUNTY.—Good market town; Retail, Dispensing and Prescribing Business; capital position in principal street; returns £1,200; steadily increasing; handsone shop, good stock, convenient house and premises; stock and fixtures at valuation, £700 to £800.

5.—LONDON, W.—Rapidly-increasing neighbourhood; unopposed Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,400; clegantly-fitted double-fronted shop; good house and garden; price £1,000; trial allowed.

6.—LONDON, N.W.—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,500, and making about one-third net profit; fine increasing position; selling through serious illuess; price £1,250, or offer; strictest investigation allowed.

7.—LONDON, N.—Unopposed Family Retail and Dispeusing Business; 7.500 prescriptions yearly; handsome corner shop; good house and garden; low rent; returns £800; price £750, or offer.

Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

Chemists' Transfer Agents & Valuers, SHIP STREET, BRIGHTON,

Invite those who are desirous of disposing of their Businesses to forward

NO SALE, NO CHARGE.

Inclusive terms, uo extras whatever, and uo charge to purchasers.

Inclusive terms, uo extras whatever, and uo cbarge to purchasers.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; established over a century; returns £1,400, increasing; price £900.

MANCHESTER (near).—Old-established and unopposed Retail and Prescribing Business; well fitted and stocked; low ront; price £350.

MIDLANDS.—Genuine Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; totally unopposed; very low rent; returns £500; price £350.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Old-established Family Retail and General Business; large bouse and garden; handsome pharmacy; returning £1,000; price £550.

HANTS.—Good-class Retail and Prescribing Positions in the control of the cont

HANTS. - Good-class Retail and Prescribing Business, in market town: healtby district; long lease, at low rental; price £300.

LONDON. S.W.—Good class Dispensing and Light Retail Business; double-fronted plate-glass shop; main road; established 60 years; returns £620; price to immediate purchaser, £450.

Mr. WILLIAM JUDD and Mr. ALFRED MANNERS,

Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, and Accountants,

15 WALBROOK, E.C.

Having numerous inquiries for good-class Country Businesses they invite communications from intending vendors.

#### NO CHARGE IS MADE UNLESS A SALE IS EFFECTED.

VALUATION ONLY.—First-class Dispensing Business, in fashionable bealth resort on the South Coast; splendid opportunity for a young and energetic man to acquire an excellent business upon favourable terms.

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YORKSHIRE (In centre of pleasant market town).—An excellent Family and Dispensing Business; returns £1,250; price £1,100, or valuation terms can be arranged.

**NORTH BRITAIN.**—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business, returning under manager £1,150; net profit £500; price £1,000; pleasantly situate in main street of fashionable city.

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HOME COUNTY (50 miles from London).—Death vacancy; returus £750; valuation; fine large house and nice garden.

SURREY. — An old-established good-class Family and Dispensing Business; returns £1,000; price £850; a most desirable investment.

CHESHIRE -- Old-established cash Retail and Dispensing Business; nicely fitted and heavily stocked; rent £55; returns £1,050; price £800, or valuation; highly recommended.

LONDON, N.W.—First-class Dispensing Business, in select residential district; returns £1,000, very profitable; price £1,000; splendid house and handsome Pbarmacy.

LONDON, N.—Old-established Busiuess, with valuable Proprietaries stocked by the trade; returns £700; net profit £300; price £650.

We have a large quantity of perfectly new Syphons to sell cheap. Mineral-water Manufacturers should send for sample and prices.

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AVE Businesses for disposal at Smallbridge, Rochdale, Huddersfield, 2 at St. Helen's, 3 in Manchester, 2 in Sheffield, Middleton, Ripon, Hyde, Farsley, 2 at Horwich, Warrington, Stockport, Prestou, Hollinwood, Bradford, Derby, Liverpool, Blackburn, Brigbouse, &c.; no charge to purchasers. Particulars forwarded with pleasure to any applicant.

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3s 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FOR sale, a suburban Business; returns £550; price, valuation of stock and fixtures. 237/29, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSINESS for Sale.—A Business to be disposed of in popular watering-place; excellent opening. Apply, D. C., c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

CHEMIST'S Business for immediate sale; situated in a prominent position in market town; stock and fixtures at valuation; good opportunity for a pusbing man. X., 159 Oxford Road, Reading.

FOR immediate sale, on easy terms, a Chemist's Business, situated in a good London suburb; returns nearly £500; would suit a beginner; price about £400. Apply, "Mel," care of Messrs. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

VALUE of Stock and Fixtures only; no goodwill; London, S.W.; returns £620; first-class main-road position; for a young man this is an exceptional opportunity; full investigation. Write, M. P. S. 103 Fulbam Road, S.W.

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PY order of the Executors, with immediate possession, the Stock, Goodwill, and Fixtures of an old-established Surgeon and Chemist, in a busy part of North London; low price. Particulars of Edwin A. Young, Auctioueer, 150 Cm tain Road, E.C.

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**ANTED** immediately, qualified Junior; good appearance. Usual particulars to Theckston, New Brighton.

OOKKEEPER and Dispenser, for Veterinary Surgeon in London; Jum'or preferred. Walker, Troke & Co., 65 Bath Street, City Road.

EQUIRED, a good Junior. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required (indoors), with photo, Bird & Storey, 42 Castle et, Oxford Street, W.

ANTED, immediately, a qualified Assistant; one with knowledge of Agricultural trade preferred; good references. Apply, in first ance by letter, W. J. E., 39 High Street, Isliugton, London, N.

JNIOR Assistant, for Dispensing, at once; aged about 22. Applicants to state age, height, salary required, experience, and references, with o (which will be returned), to R., Springfield Pharmacy, St. Leonardsea.

INIOR Assistant; indoors; with experience in good-class Retail and Dispensing; one requiring time for study could be entertained. ly, stating age, salary, height, with references, to Hopwood & Sons, mond, Surrey. A vacancy for a gentlemanly youth as Apprentice.

**ANTED**, Improver or Turnover in a business where there are good opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of practical Pharmacy; for study and to attend science classes can be arranged. Apply, with particulars and reference, inclosing photo, to S. B. Turney, Pharmacal Chemist, Plymouth.

'ANTED, an Assistant, Minor qualification, not under 23, of good appearance and address, for good-class Dispensing and Retail; say; 2 apprentices kept; must have undeniable references. Apply, ag age, height, salary required, and euclose photo, to W. H. Bücher, maceutical Chemist, Truro.

UALIFIED Assistant (Minor) wanted; aged about 25; must be of gentlemanly appearance and address, a first-class Dispenser, and tomed to a good-class business; one seeking a permanency preferred, salary, in or outdoor, and full particulars, with photo, to A. Blackbourn, Ioseley Road, Birmingham.

ANTED, at once, qualified Chemist to manage and push branch (percentage on increase); must be strictly trustworthy, with good nees; total abstainer preferred; plenty of time for reading; in or or as desired; good Extractor. Apply, stating terms, to "Campanis," le Tree" Cottage, Wargrave, Berks.

ANTED, services of an elderly Chemist, or one of impaired health, registered, for a Country Retail in North of England; duties al; would suit a person wishing to supplement his present income. salary and other particulars to "Chemist," c/o Messrs. Ismay & Sons, sale Druggists, Newcastle-on-Tync,

JALIFIED Assistant wanted, for large and high-class cash business on the South Ooast; married preferred; short hours and sy duty nominal. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, experiences, and salary required (outdoors), to A., c/o Messrs. Wright, Laybumey, 50 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

CPERIENCED Junior, of good address, for Branch; outdoors; first week in August; one used to country business, able to take and prescribe in absence of principal; if near, interview by gement desirable, rail fare paid one way; otherwise send photo and nocs. Mr. Sage, Chemist, Frome, Somerset.

SSISTANT (qualified), for Midland town; early promotion to manager if competent; brisk business, but no Sunday or night duty, full half-holiday weekly; good salesman liberally treated. Address, ng salary expected (outdoors), and giving references, to B. W., Office HE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

H.BOWDEN, Pharmacentical Chemist (by examination), Buxton,
las a vacancy for a well-educated youth in a good Dispensing rmacy, where a thorough knowledge of the trade can be acquired, to k under direct supervision of principal; every facility afforded for y; sharp youth who has passed Preliminary preferred.

ABORATORY.—Messrs. Idris & Co. (Limited), Pratt Street, Camden Town, require a Chemist for the Analytical department; he must e passed the Major examination of the Pharmaceutical Society; he need commence his duties till the end of July. Apply by letter, stating ry required, and where chemical knowledge was acquired.

**VANTED**, trustworthy registered Assistant, of good address and business capacity, to Manage Mixed country Retail and Prescribing iness in county of Durham; married, to live on the premises; good referes; one seeking a permanency preferred. State full particulars of erience, salary, age, &c., to "Pharmacist," W. Foggitt, Wholesale Drug-, Thirsk.

TEDICAL Officer.—Wanted, fully-qualified and registered Assistant Medical Officer, for the Banbury Friendly Societies' Medical Associon; to visit, dispense medicines, and attend patients, under the action of the senior medical officer; duties to commence early in July; rry £120 per annum. Address, with copies of testimonials (which mot be returned), Henry R. Webb, 7 New Land, Equbury, Oxon,

#### SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

AS Dental Assistant. "Deus," 1 Albert Terrace, Pease Street, Hull.

OUTDOOR; London only; tall; qualified. B., 23 Brixton Road, S.W.

UNIOR; 3½ years' experience. F. P. Ordish, 42 Rothesay Road, Luton,

BRANCH Manager; 38: married; Minor, Hall; experienced. "Delta," 312 Mile End Road.

OCUM-TENENS; aged 27; disengaged July 11. 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, S.E.

A SSISTANT; 7 years' experience in Retail and Wholesale. Apply, Lincoln, Bourne, Lines.

DRUGS, Drysaltery.—Young man (24) seeks situation. Mcreer, Coundon Street, Coventry.

**DISPENSER** to Surgeon; London only. J. A., 4 Ward's Cottages, Beccheroft Road, Leytonstone.

DISPENSER (Surgeon's); 10 years' reference; disengaged. Munthorp, Gordon Road, Strood Hill, Kent.

SURGEON'S Dispenser, Bookkeeper, &c.; disengaged. X. Y., 70 Downs Park Road, Hackney, N.E.

A SSISTANT; disengaged; 9 years' experience. J. A. Sargent, 59 Abdale Road, Shepherds' Bush, W.

WHOLESALE.—Invoice or General Clerk; experienced. A. F., 48 Penton Street, Pentonville, N.

SHORTLY.—Manager; resident or outdoors; permanency. A., 55 Wykeham Road, Earley, Reading.

QUALIFIED; City or West-end; outdoors preferred; disengaged; or Locum. "Avondale," Saltram Crescent, W.

QUALIFIED; 25; permanency; London experience. E. J. Davis, Caeadda, Llanwrin, Machynlleth, Mont.

**TRAVELLER**; town or country; 7 years' experience Drug trade. E. H., 46 St. James Road, Brixton, S.W.

ANAGER or Senior; qualified; nearly 9 years' in present situation; state terms. G. D., 80 Wigmore Street, W.

OCUM-TENENS; 30; disengaged; experienced; moderate terms. "Qualified," 25 Milton Road, Southampton.

EVENING employment wanted; experienced; references; disengaged. "Statim," 342 High Road, Kilburn.

WANTED, situation in Dispensing business (indoors), as Improver; 3 years' experience. 48 Caunce Street, Blackpool.

JUNIOR; 23; 6½ years' experience; 5 ft. 8 in.; good Dispenser; disengaged July 10. W., c/o Mr. Routley, Bridge Street, Bath.

A SSISTANT or Manager; qualified; good outdoor reference; Prescribe and Extract. W., 7 Carlton Terrace, Tooting, S.W.

A USTRIAN gentleman wishes to enter a Wholesale Druggist's. Mr. Z., c/o Deacon's Advertising Offices, 154 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ANAGER or Locum; qualified; town and country experience; married; disengaged. "Radix," 30 Lambeth Road, Liverpool.

OCUM-TENENS, or Dispenser to a Surgeon or Assistant to a Chemist; disengaged. Address, W. B., 4 Aston Street, Birmingham.

MANAGER or Assistant; 27; 13 years' experience; 7 years last situation; unqualified; married. Roberts, c<sub>i</sub>o Markey, Tailor, Oswestry.

WHOLESALE (Wet); experienced Assistant, can take charge if required; 28; good references. C. H. B., 4 Green Lanes, Newlington Green, N.

DISPENSER.—Wanted, situation as Dispenser; temporary or permanent; good Prescriber; abstainer. Address, H., 1 Tachbrook Road, Uxbridge.

WHOLESALE.—Respectable youth (17) requires a situation in Warehouse; been 2 years at Chemist's. W. Powell, 82 Riversdale Road, N.

ANAGER or Assistant (Minor); good references; outdoors; disengaged; aged 40. Apply, Young, 1 Stratford Avenue, Camp Hill. Dirmingham.

65

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**XFORD STREET.**—To be Let, splendid Shop premises, occupying one of the finest positions in the West-end; admirably snitable for a Chemist's and Druggist's, or any business the success of which mainly depends upon handsome premises in a fine prominent position commanding exceptional publicity. Apply to Messrs. Marler & Bennett, 175 and 176 Sloane Street, Belgravia, S.W.

#### APPRENTICESHIPS.

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WANTED, to Apprentice a well-educated gentlemanly lad in a thoroughly good business. Apply to S. F., c/o R. Dresser, Folkard & Co., Chemists, York.

VACANCY for an Apprentice in one of the oldest and largest Mineral-water manufactories in the West of England; premium required; total abstainer preferred. Apply, "Waters," Office of The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A PPRENTICE.—Vacancy occurs for gentlemanly youth in a good-class business; 30 miles out; good home, under direct supervision of the principal; moderate premium; time for study; references to former pupils. Address, "Dens," Avondale House, 184 Dalston Lane, London.

A PPRENTICE wanted, immediately, in good Dispensing and Agricultural Chemist's business; one prepared to pass Prelim. preferred; no premium; outdoors; plenty of time for reading or recreation; to gentlemanly youth not afraid of work small progressive salary paid after first year. Mr. John W. Dawson, Chemist, Burgh R.S.O.

#### SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

AT ONCE; Junior; 21; outdoors; for Mixed Retail; no Sunday duty. Apply, Gibson, Burton-on-Trent.

WANTED, Locum-Tenens; youth just qualified. Apply, J. Parker, Chartered Accountant, Snnderland.

GOOD Junior Assistant wauted. P. Davidson, Pharmacentical Chemist, 342 High Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

A<sup>T</sup> ouce; Improver; outloors. Please give full particulars, Knight, Pharmacist (Exam.), 45 West Gate, Peterborough.

WANTED, in a West-end Business, a Junior Assistant. Apply to J. K., Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR; Light Retail Dispensing business; knowledge of Homeopathy preferred. Apply, with usual particulars, J. Türrell, Hauley.

MMEDIATELY, Junior Assistant, of good address, and who can be well recommended; indoors. W. Windle & Co., 452 Edgware Road.

WANTED, a smart Junior, accustomed to good-class provincial trade.
Apply "Camera," c/o Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Laurence Pountuey
Laue, London, E.C.

J. MARSON & SON, Stafford, have a vacancy for an Improver or Junior, about 18 to 20. State age, height, experience, references, and salary required (outdoors).

OUTDOOR qualified Assistant wantel, about 25 years of age; good references indispensable. Williams & Peters, 125 Fortess Road, Kentish Town, N.W.

TRAVELLER wanted for North and Midlands; Sundries and Drugs.
Apply, by letter, stating experience and salary required, to H., Orwell
Honse, Campden Road, South Croydon.

DISPENSING Assistant; qualified. Apply, with full particulars as to age, experience, salary required, and references, to Brady & Martin, 29 Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tync.

JUNIOR Assistant, about 20; outdoors; for a General business. Apply, stating age, height, when disengaged, and salary required, with references, to R. Mumford, Chemist, Splotland, Cardiff.

ASSISTANT (Minor qualification), for a good-class Dispensing business. Apply, by letter, stating age, experience, references, and salary required, to Kemp, 10 Bedford Terrace, Kensington.

ASSISTANT wanted, for Part-time (evening), at Deptford. Apply stating age, qualification, and remuneration required per hour, and references, to Day's Southern Drug Company (Limited), Southampton.

A QUALIFIED Assistant; indoors; accurate Dispenser and go Counterman; where 2 are kept. Apply, stating age, holpht, a salary required, to Henry Davis, 37 Northbrook Street, Newbury, Berks.

ANTED, Junior Assistant; qualified; outdoors; no Sunday dut abstainer preferred. Apply, stating age, references, salary quired, &c., enclosing photo, to John Shaw, Chemist, Westwood, Oldham

JUNIOR Assistant; abstainer; indoors; third week in July; Dispering and General Retail. Apply, stating age, height, experient salary required, and enclosing photo, to Thomas Ridley, Chemist, Carliel

**J UNIOR** wanted (ontdoors), for General Retail; time off for stud good opportunity for acquiring knowledge of Dentistry; state sale required, and enclose photo (to be returned). Morgan, Nechella, Birmin ham.

MMEDIATELY (indoors); good hand; about 25; principal Counter; cash business; liberal salary to anyone suitable and seekly permanency. Apply, stating fullest particulars, to L., 215 Finchley Roy N.W.

SMART pushing man of gentlemanly appearance, about 23, as Manag in brisk East-end business; weekly half-holiday; qualification necessary; stamped envelope for reply. Badcock, Moorfield's Hospit Blomfield Street.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, also Improver, immediately. Stausnal particulars, salary required indoors, and enclose photo, convenient (to be returned), to Richardson, Chemist, Hadfield, be Manchester.

WANTED, Junior Assistant, unqualified (indoors), for about a monfrom near middle of July, to fill holiday vacancy, but not manage. Apply, with reference and salary required, "Chemist," 40 Orfe Road, Walthamstow.

ANTED, good Assistant for season (about 3 months); computent Dispenser and Counterman; ontdoors, except dinner and te state experience, salary required (weekly); work not laborious. Horn Chemist, Lowestoft.

FOR INDIA.—Required, 2 Chemist's Assistants, with Minor quafication, aged about 25; must be energetic, of thorough busine habits and good address. Apply, by letter, J. R. M., e/o Messrs. Meggese & Co., 14 Miles Lane, E.C.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted, for July 1, thoroughly efficient Invoi Clerk, accustomed to country invoices; must have good reference Apply, by letter in the first instance, to Wright, Layman & Unney, 48 at 50 Southwark Street, S.E.

A SSISTANT wanted (outdoors), accustomed to high-class Reta and a quick, reliable Dispenser. Apply, stating age, height, paticulars of experience, and salary required, euclosing photo, to G. Chadwick, West Cliff, Whitby.

WANTED, at once, Junior Assistant, for Light Country Retail; miles from London. Applicants to state age, height, salary require and experience, and to forward references, with photo, if practicable Andrew, Chemist, Rainham, Kent.

JUNIOR wanted, at once, for a Light Retail and Dispensing Busines 15 miles from London; indoors; total abstainer. Apply, stating ag salary required, with references, and enclose photo (if convenient), James Lees, 76 St. Albans Road, Watford.

WANTED, by a first-class Chemist, an Assistant: must be expended Salesman, competent Prescriber, and of good address, with knowledge of French preferred. For particulars write, enclosing photo (will returned), to D., 29 Balfour Road, Highbury, N.

MANAGER.—Qualified man wanted, for cash business; good salar to energetic man. State full particulars, including age, heigh details of recent experience, and when disengaged, to "Harper," Office THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

To Chemists and Druggists. - Wanted, in an old-established business the North of England, an experienced Assistant. Address by lette with full particulars as to age, salary required. &c., to T. J. T., c/o Messi J. Ismay & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

XPERIENCED Chemist (Pharmaceutical), holding diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society, wanted for the Orient, to take charge Wholesale Drug and Analytical departments. For full particulars apply letter, to J. W. Drysdale & Co., 8 Creechurch Lane, London, E.C.

QUALIFIED Assistant.—Wanted, a reliable man seeking a per manency; must be smart, and well up in the making of B.P. an other preparations. Apply, stating age, references (which must be good salary outdoors, with photo, to "Alpha," 3 Winstanley Terrace, Hydrark, Leeds.

WANTED, an outdoor Senior Assistant for a good-class cash trade in the provinces; none but smart business men with a thorough know ledge of the trade need apply. State height, age, references, salary require and full particulars, to 238/39, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 4 Cannon Street, E.C.

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NORTH.-£1,400; returns increasing; very few patents; several valuable specialities; capable of great extension under personal npervision; price about £900. Address, "Excelsior," Office of The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHEMIST and Druggist's (suburbs) elegantly-fitted and well-stocked shop to be sold, a bargain; doing a good trade, but easy of improvement; price, all at, £85; half eash, balance by monthly instalments. Morton Bell, 9 South Place, Finsbury Pavement.

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TO CHEMISTS.—A splendid opening for a Chemist's shop, London, W.; business place; good thoroughfare; premises at present held by medical man; immediate prelateser required; interview to be arranged. For address, apply L. M., 128 Uxbridge Road, W.

FOR immediate disposal at low price; owner leaving the trade; a light Retail (Cash) Business, in splendid position, in largest suburb of Derby; dense population; returns nearly £700; capable of great development; several good specialities. Apply, in first instance, to C. D. Hart, 7 Sadler Gate, Derby.

CHEMIST and Prescribing Business for Sale under exceptional circumstances; net average profits exceed £400 per annum; price, all at, including a valuable stock, £500; open to a reasonable offer, as the business must be sold immediately. Trangmar & Wilshin, 96 Queen's

£1,500 -High-class Dispensing Business about 20 miles from London; in present hands over 35 years, retiring; net profit between £500 and £600 yearly after paying every expense; would smit Major man; price £1,500; no agents. "Traveller," 70 Summerhill Road, West Green, Middlesex.

To be Sold (£900 cash).—Old-established Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business, situated in a good-class London district, together with valuable Proprietaries and lease; returns £1,200; good profits; few Patents; every investigation dllowed to responsible principals. Apply, by letter, T. Howes, Esq., 61 Cottage Grove, Stockwell.

FREE.—Good chance for a Branch Dispensary or Chemist, 51 Chapel Street, near Dockyard entrance, well stocked with Drugs, &c., for which a small valuation for same will be accepted; established 34 years; the business came into landlord's hands by the death of the late occupier, who was doing a good practice. Apply, Fenn, 48 Wood Street, Woolwich.

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CHEMIST and Veterinary Practice,—To be disposed of, in consequence of death of late owner, a genuine Mixed Country Business, with splendid outdoor Veterinary connection; situated in the midst of thriving agricultural district; a splendid opportunity for an energetic man. Apply, in first instance, W. J. E., 39 High Street, Islington, London, N.

EASTERN Counties; good town; Prescribing and Cash Retail Business: established over 40 mass to the control of t ness; established over 40 years; some excellent proprietaries; Dentistry could be added; low rental; lease; returns £750 last year, increasing; price £650; every investigation; no abatement; references to drng-houses; no agents. "Eastern," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUG-GIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL.—For immediate disposal, a compact, old-established Dispensing Business; present returns £450, plenty of scope for increase; much neglected through ill-health; same hands over 20 years; proprietor retiring; full prices for everything; good house; rent £32; lease can be had; net profits £200. Apply, in first instance, Mr. Ohild, e/o Sonthall Brothers & Barelay, Birmingham.

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TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTHERS.

Under Deed of Assignment, re Edwin Fisher, Chemist and Druggist, of 160 Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.

FOR SALE by private contract, as a going concern, the very oldestablished Business at above address; stock at cost prices, over £1,000; fixtures and fittings at valuation; immediate possession. Apply to the Trustee, Mr. J. Townley Trotter, Incorporated Accountant, 27 Brazennose Street, Manchester, and 16 Park Parade, Ashton-under-Lyne; or to Messus, Addleshaw & Warburton, Solicitors, 15 Norfolk Street, Manchester. or to Manchester.

**WANSEA** (Main Thoroughfare).—A profitable Cash Branch Business for disposal; returns about £300; capable of great increase; rent £30; satisfactory reasons for disposal; no reasonable offer refused. Apply, J. Davies, Chemist, 30 High Street, Swansea.

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A DVERTISER is open to purchase a reliable Retail and Dispensing Business; must have a good house, bear strict investigation, and return not less than £800 a year. Send full particulars, in confidence, to Mr. Young, Pharmaeist, 190 Ashmore Road, West Kilburn, W.

WANTED, to purchase a good-class Light Retail and Prescribing Business, in London or large provincial town, returning not less than £600; advertiser is prepared with requisite each for a reliable concern, which must bear investigation. Address, "Quinine," Greta Gate,

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PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, experienced in the management of Manufacturing Laboratory, and having good Analytical qualifications, is open to negotiate for a Partnership or equivalent position in a well-established Wholesale firm. "Henbane," Office of The Chemist And Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.—Seaside, South; bnsy town; old-established business; present owner, otherwise professionally engaged (part-time), could attend with incomer several hours daily; suit young married man wishing to reside on promises (convenient); succession if required; former owner made fortune; incoming small, by arrangement; no agents; letters only. Noyce, Broughton, Winchester.

CHEMIST.—Managing Partner required for a Chemist's business in Rangoon; good opening for an energetic and pushing young man holding the qualifications of M.P.S.; salary £10, rising to £20 in 3 years, with prospects of increase if business pays well; must possess capital to invest in business. Apply to the Surgical Hall and Co-operative Dispensary Co. (Limited), Rangoon, British Burma.

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UNDER A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.

To be SOLDby TENDER, as a going concern, the Business of a Chemist and Druggist, carried on by E. P. Brown, at Askam-in-Furness. Tenders to Mr. Ashburner (Solicitor to the Trustee), 80 Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness, before July 10 next.

Barrow-in-Furness, before July 10 next.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, AND OTHERS.

Re John Evans, of Belmont House, Mumbles, Chemist, Druggist, and Grocer. In Bankruptey. No. 24 of 1893.

To be SOLD by PRIVATE TENDER, as a going concern, a first-class Prescribing and Cash Retail Business, with Dentistry connection, Wine and Tobacco Licence; large and commodions premises, held on lease for a term of 99 years from the 15th day of August 1861, at the low rental of £55 per ammin; the situation is in the centre of the Mumbles, a celebrated seaside resort, and within 5 miles of Swansea, there being no Chemist's business closer than in that town; the fixtures, trade intensils, &c., are of the newest design, and the shop is beautifully arranged; the estimated cost of stock-in-trade, fixtures, fixtures, and trade ntensils is estimated by the debtor to be of the value of £331 9s. 3d.; the trustee is retaking the stock, and a schedule of the same, with the fixtures, fittings, and trade itensils, can be seen at his offices; combined in the business is also a Family Grocery Trade with good connection.

Tenders for the purchasing of the business, stock-in-trade, lease, fixtures, and trade utensils must be sent in mader seal, marked "Jno. Evans, No. 24 of 1993," on or before Saturday, the 8th of July, 1893, to me,

ARTHUR S. T. LUCAS, Trustee.

Anctioner, Valuer, and Estate Agent,

6 & 7 Salubrious Place, Wind Street, Swansea,

#### SITUATIONS WANTED-Cont.

JUNIOR; 23; 8 years' experience (Wholesale). 169 Cassland Road, South Hackney.

INOR; 25; disengaged; London experience. F. S., 393 Commercial Road, E.

ASSISTANT; 24; experienced; references; disengaged. "Statim," 342 High Road, Kilburn.

ANAGER; by day, week, or month; disengaged; qualified. A. B., 69 Adolphus Street, New Cross, S.E.

SEA COAST; small salary; short engagement; experienced all round. Roberts, 3 City Road, London.

OCUM-TENENS; qualified; long experience; disengaged. "Chemist," 8 Church Street, Salisbury.

A SSISTANT, with view to early succession, in good-class business; London or suburbs. Dickinson, 45 Spurstowe Road, Hackney.

SURGEON'S Dispenser; 6 years' experience; testimonials; references, 241/3, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

**DISPENSER**; aged 30; unqualified; surgery hours; outdoors; London or large town; permanency. B., 127 Amhurst Road, London, N.E.

PART-TIME with Chemist; Medical Student; 26; experienced Dispenser and Prescriber; references. J., 25 Richmond Crescent, Barnsbury, N.

MANAGER, Chemist's or Surgeon's Branch; up in Surgery, can
Extract; aged 40. "Gum," Office of The Chemist and Druggist,
42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR; 20; London; indoors; 4 years' experience; good reference; abstainer; passed Prelim. 1889; time for study. J. Holmes, 54 Hazelhurst Road, Bradford, Yorks.

ASSISTANT; disengaged; temporary; aged 28; height 5ft. 9im; London and continental experience. C., 21 Westbourne Terrace Road, Bayswater, W.

ASSISTANT; 25; outdoors preferred; permanency; good references; competent Dispenser; disengaged; unqualified; total abstainer. L., 4 Carlton Grove, Peckham, S.E.

A DVERTISER, aged 26, seeks situation in Mixed Retail; town and country experience; Prescribes, Extracts; unqualified. Address; W., e/o Abbott, Heatherlands, Parkstone, Dorset.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, with 45 years' good experience, knowledge of bookkeeping, French, and Photography, desires permanency; outdoors. D., 23 Wordsworth Street, Hove, Brighton.

EMPLOYMENT; Laboratory or otherwise; 3 years' experience with Wholesale Chemists and Druggists; 20; well recommended; likes work; town preferred. Lorely, 5 Lulworth Road, Peckham.

MANAGEMENT of large Business wanted by qualified man; experienced in conducting extensive concerns; aged 35. Richardson, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

HOUSEKEEPER; respectable and trustworthy; highly recommended; for Chemist's small establishment; over 6 years' good reference; own furniture if required. D., 80 Wigmore Street, W.

LABORATORY.—Wanted, by experienced man, a situation to Mannfacture Pharmacentical and Granular Preparations. Address, "Practical," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, in London, by senior Student, to assist Medical Man; visiting, Dispensing, bookkeeping; time for hospital and reading; board and residence, or salary equivalent; highest references. Kitson, West Hill, Ottory St. Mary.

COMPETENT, reliable, and trustworthy Assistant, thorough in all branches of the business, desires a permanency; accustomed to Senior position; disengaged end of July. "Robert," e/o Carlton, Chemist, Peterborough.

MPROVER for first-class Dispensing business; Minor and Hall qualifications; aged 23; medium height; good references; London or South Coast preferred; disengaged July 10. "Chemions," 27 Granfield Road, Drockley, S.E.

AS Senior or Manager; aged 28; good Manager, Counterman, Prescriber, and Extractor; 12 years' experience; highest references; good appearance and address. Apply, Coles, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER, good address and reliable, desires to represent first-class firm (Specialities); large connection, Chemists, Stores, &c.; has interviewed doctors, attended B.M.A. meetings; willing to go to Newcastle. "Alpha," 1 Easton Place, Learnington.

**L** OCUM.—A retired Chemist, 35, qualified, late successful proprietor of several London and provincial businesses, is prepared to take temporary charge during illness or holidays. Write or wire, "Chemicus," 178 Great Jackson Street, Manchester.

QUALIFIED Chemist, 28, of good appearance and address, with varied experience in Retail, Store, Wholesale, and Export, accustomed to buying, managing, and travelling, requires responsible position. "Inner Guard," Office of The Ohemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading which can be obtained on application.

RHODIUM.—Rhodinm Metal wanted to purchase. Offers, by letter, to H. T. 4343, c/o Rudolf Mosse, Leipzig.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. — Part of a small Manufacturer's Stock is offered; it is of good quality and nicely graunlated; price (below the cost of actual production), 28 lbs. at 64s. per cwt.; 1 cwt. at 62s. 6d. 48/96, Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

A MANUFACTURING Chemist, established 21 years, and now retiring from business, is desirons of selling a few valuable Recipes, with all necessary plant for their manufacture. Apply to C. T. Lloyd Jones, Solicitor, 25 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

To be sold (wanting room) the complete Fittings of 3 first-class Chemist Shops, including various ranges of maliogany-fronted drawers, fitted with bevelled-edged labels; Spanish malogany dispensing-screens, fitted with embossed mirrors; counters, counter-cases, shelving, &e.; also a large variety of new goods; good opportunity for Chemists commencing business; estimates free. Edwards & Fothergill, Old Haymarket, Liverpool.

FOR Sale, an articulated skeleton, with some extra bones, cost £8 8s., price £4; a box of Maw's best dissecting-instruments, an expanding silver-plated speculum by Weiss, and a masal dilator, all in best condition, cost £6 6s., price £2 2s. the lot; 10 volumes of \*\*Prarbook\* of \*\*Pharmacy, price 5s. the 10; "Descriptive Atlas of Anatomy," Gray's, Heath's, and Holden's works on Anatomy, also Copland's "Dictionary of Medicine," cost £6 8s., price £2; Bentley and Redwood's, Dr. Muter's, and Bentley's works on Materia Medica, 7s. the 3; a large, well-made chest of drawers (240), containing specimens of nearly all drugs, also a small portable one, the 2 cost £20 4s., price £5, including the contents; a trypograph, by Zuccato & Woolf, cost £6 6s., price, with extra steel plate, £2. If anyone would take the whole of above for £14 cash, the advertiser (owing to removal) will give as well several smaller medical works. Apply, "Dr.," c/o Mr. Woodland, 173 Marylebone Road, London.

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We are now able to offer a product of the greatest commercial value and interest, viz.:—Dr. FENWICK'S INFANTS' FOOD, which is FULLY DIGESTED, ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ANY TRACES OF STARCH, and dissolves freely in milk or water (no cooking or boiling required), forming a NATURAL Food for Infants and Invalids.

This Food is manufactured for us in America, where it has been popular for many years, and has gained the support of the leading Members of the Medical Profession; it is, in fact, recognised as THE Infants' Food of the States.

We are Sole Consignees for Great Britain, and will have much pleasure in sending you a sample.



It is put up in bottles marked to sell at 2/6 and 1/6 each, and our prices are 12/- and 7/9 per dozen.

We wish Retailers to secure a Fair Profit, and we will not supply it to anyone retailing below 1/5 and 10½d. per bottle.

Buyers of not less than 3 dozen 2/6 size may have their own name only on the Labels, Handbills, &c.

We desire to give notice that the sale of this Food has so far exceeded our expectations that we must ask the kind indulgence of Chemists in consequence of delay in the execution of their kind orders, which are being taken in rotation.

PROFESSOR ALBERT H. SMITH, of Philadelphia, one of America's greatest Physicians, wrote, June 9th, 1885:

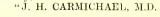
"Gentlemen,—I have been in the constant use of **Dr. FENWICK'S FOOD** in my practice almost ever since it has been put upon the market, finding it a most admirable nutriment in the diseases attended with disordered digestion, both in children and adults.

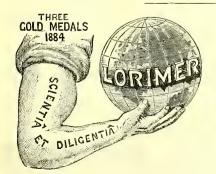
"During the last five months I have been confined to my bed with sickness, and have had great trouble with my digestion, attended with entire loss of appetite. I have found **Dr. FENWICK'S FOOD** so acceptable to my stomach when everything else was repelled that it has come to be my main diet."

"I have used and recommended **Dr. FENWICK'S FOOD** during the past season with gratifying success very largely in derangements of the alimentary canal of children and also in cases of indigestion. I find it the best artificial food I have ever used, especially in children.

"Yours truly,

"WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 24, 1875."





"I have used **Dr. FENWICK'S FOOD** and can cheerfully endorse it as one of the best Foods for infants; also for adults where they require something easily digested.

"CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 25, 1876."
"C. C. OLMSTED, M.D.

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Fuerst Bros.

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Hodgekinsons, Treacher &

Hodgekinsons, Treacher &

Hodgekinsons, Treacher &

Hodgekinsons, Treacher &

Lorenze, G. (Clarke
Hodgekinsons, Treacher &

Hodgermore, Sultmer

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DOG MEDICINES
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DRUGGISTS' SUN.

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Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Greeff. R. W., & Co.
Price's Candle Co., Lim.
Watson & Sons
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS
Bromley C.

Bromiey, C. Eade, Geo Prout & Harsant (Blair's

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Potter & Clarke

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Mayfarth, Ph., & Co.
Ohlson, A.
Pindar, J. W.
Struthers & Craig (Sifting)
Werner & Presiderer (Kneading and Sifting)

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MALT EXTRCT, &c. WALT EXTRCT, &c.
Anen & Hanburys
Barroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Kepler's)
Glendenning, W.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Moutgomerie & Co.
Moss, J., & Co.
Raimes & Co.
(Kichardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Rohmson & Co.

MARKING INKS Bond, John (Crystal P (Iuk and Pencils)

MEDICINE CHSTS Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary) Day & Sons (Veterinary) MENTHOL

MENTHOL
Burrough, Welcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cocking & Co.
Dun-au, Fuller & Co.
Evans, Sous & Co.
Hockin, Wilsou & Co.
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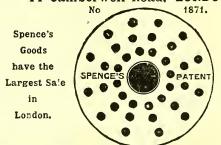
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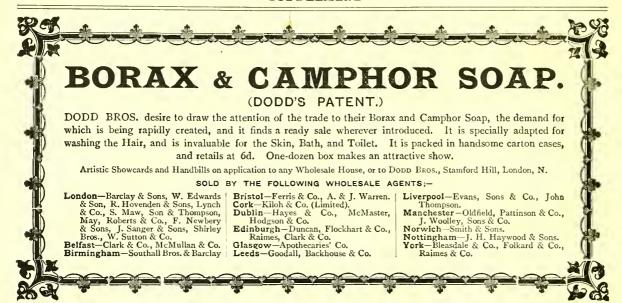
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And other ALLIED DISEASES, see the following Literature:-

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  Dr. Vessale ("Cublatt. f. d. Med. Wiss," 1891, 174): TREATMENT OF DOGS AFTER THYROIDEC PONY.
  Dr. R. MURRAY ("Brit. Med. Journal," 1891, ii., 797): TREATMENT OF MYXCEDEMA.
  Dr. M. MURLEN ("Year-book of Treatment," 1891, 219): THYROID GRAFTIN J IN MYXCEDEMA.
  Mr. HURRY FERWICK ("Brit. Med. Journal," 1891, ii., 797): DIURETIC ACTION OF THYROID GLANDS.
  Dr. HECTOR MACKENZE ("Brit. Med. Journal," 1893): TREATMENT OF MYXCEDEMA.
- Dr. HECTOR MACKENZIE ("Brit. Med. Journal," 1893): TREATMENT OF MYXGEDEMA.

  Report of Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society: CASES OF MYXGEDEMA AND PSORIASIS (Dr. Byrnow Bramwella). MYXGEDEMA (Drs. A. F. DAVIES, LINDEL and MURRAY). SPORADIC GRETINISM (Dr. JOHN THOMSON) SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH THY-ROID GLANDS. ("Brit. Med. Journal," Feb. 25th. 1893).

  REVIEW OF THE SUEJECT. By Dr. P. Warson Williams ("Medical Annual for 1893," Section for New Treatment, just issued).

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Apomorphine Hydrochlorate,	Morphi
1-10 gr. (19)	Morphi
Apomorphine Hydrochlorate,	Morphi
1-15 gr. (51)	Morphi
Atropine Sulphate, 1-150 gr (15)	Morphi
Atropine Sulphate, 1-1(0 gr (14)	*Morphi
Atropine Sulphate, 1-60 gr (13)	Morphi
*Caffeine Sodio-Salieylate, 1 gr. (43)	Atropia
Cocaine Hydrochlorate, 1-10 gr. (23)	J Morphi
Cocaine Hydroeldorate, & gr (22)	Atropia
*Cocaine Hydrochlorate, & gr (40)	Morphi
*Cocaine Hydrochlorate, † gr (54)	Atropir
Codeine Phosphate, † gr (44)	Morphi
Colehiein, 1-100 gr (45)	Atropia
*Cornutin Hydrochloride,	f Morphi
1-60 gr. (53)	Atropii
Curare, 1-12 gr (46)	∫ Morph
Digitalin, Crystalline, 1-100 gr. (30)	*   Atrop
Ergotinin Citrate, 1-100 gr (37)	Pilocar
Ergotinin Citrate, 1-200 gr (38)	
Eseriue Salicylate, 1-100 gr (39)	Pilocar
Homatropine Hydrochlorate,	*Pilocar
1-250 gr. (47)	*Pilocar
Hydrarg. Perchlor., 1-60 gr (29)	*Quinin
Hydrarg. Perchlor., 1-30 gr (28)	*Scleroti
Hyoscine Hydrobrom., 1-200 gr. (49)	*Scleroti
*Hyoscine Hydrobrom., 1-75 gr. (48)	*Spartei
*Hyoscine Hydrobrom. 1-100 gr. (60)	Stropha
*Hyoscyamine Sulph., 1-80 gr (31)	Strychu
*Hyoscyamine Sulph., 1-20 gr (41)	Strychr
Morphine Bi-Meconate, gr (27)	Strychi
Morphine Bi-Meconate, & gr (26)	Strychi
Morphine Bi-Meconate, ‡ gr (25)	Trinitr

is in its	
	No.
Morphine Bi-Meconate, 1 gr	(24)
	(55)
Morphine Hydrochlor 4 gr	
Morphine Sulphate, 1 12 gr	(6)
Morphine Sulphate, gr	(5)
Morphiue Sulphate, & gr	(4)
Morphine Sulphate, 1 gr	(3)
Morphine Sulphate, 1 gr	(2)
*Morphine Sulphate, + gr	(1)
(Morphine Sulphate, 1-12 gr.)	
Atropine Sulphate, 1-250 gr.	(12)
(Atropine Sulphate, 1-200gi.)	
Morphine Sulphate, ggr !	(11)
Atropine Sulphate, 1-200 gr.	\ <i>/</i>
J Morphine Sulphate, & gr	(10)
Morphine Sulphate, & gr Atropine Sulphate, 1-180 gr.	(10)
(Morphine Sulphate, + gr., )	(9)
Atropine Sulphate, 1-150 gr.	(3)
(Morphine Sulphate, & gr)	(0)
Morphine Sulphate, 3 gr   Atropine Sulphate, 1-120 gr.	(8)
(Morphine Sulphate, 1 gr.)	
AtropineSulphate,1-100gr.	(7)
Pilocarpiue Hydrochlor.,	
1-10 gr.	(34)
	(64)
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor.,   gr.	
*Pilocarpine Hydrochlor., 1 gr.	(33)
*Pilocarpine Hydrochlor., 2 gr.	(32)
*Quinine Hydrobromate, ½ gr.	(42)
*Sclerotinic Acid, ½ gr	(21)
*Sclerotinic Acid, I gr	(20)
*Sparteine Sulphate. 1 gr	(56)
Strophanthin, 1-500 gr	(52)
Staveluine Nitrate 1-15 or	(62)
Strychuine Nitrate, 1-15 gr Strychnine Sulphate, 1-150 gr.	(18)
Strychine Surphate, 1-130 gr.	
Strychnine Sulphate, 1-100 gr.	(17)
Strychnine Sulphate, 1-60 gr.	(16)
Trinitrine, 1-250 gr	( )

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies:—PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, OTAGO PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

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#### OUR SUMMER ISSUE.

WHOLESALE and manufacturing firms who may wish to bring themselves and their products before the best constituency of chemists and druggists at home and in the colonies are requested to note the opportunity which will be provided in our Summer Issue on July 29. For insertion in that issue we are prepared to receive specially printed insets the same size as THE CHEMIST AND DRUG-GIST pages, and we shall distribute the issue to 11,000 of the best houses and buyers in the English-speaking drug trade. Specially printed circulars form a most effective and profitable means of advertising, and many of the leading houses in Europe and America have in the past used THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as an economical channel of distributing matter to the trade at large. The publishers will be glad to furnish particulars to any who wish further information regarding the Summer Issue.

TROPACOCAINE.—Seifert has used a solution of tropacocaine as an anæsthetic in laryngeal and nasal surgery. He finds that to secure complete freedom from pain it is necessary to employ stronger solutions than are necessary in the case of cocaine; also that intense hæmorrhage is apt to follow the use of tropacocaine in this manner.—B. M. J. Epitome.

#### Summary.

THE first special article on the Imperial Institute and its work appears in this issue.

THE affairs of three chemists and druggists are being settled under deeds of arrangement reported this week.

A SKETCH of the career of the "Hon. H. H. Warner," the American patent-medicine man, is given an Editorial note.

ANOTHER vinegar case has been decided at Doneaster, the Magistrates adopting the definition contained in the "Imperial Dictionary."

THE Manchester Coroner has reported to the Pharmaceutical Society the case of a "maker-up" who supplied a child's cordial containing laudanum.

WE report a dinner attended by a number of the leading advertisers, a very large proportion of whom were more or less connected with the drug-trade.

OUR special representative at Chicago sends a further instalment of his account of the World's Fair. It describes in detail several of the British exhibits.

SEVERAL of the London vestries are considering the value of the use of earbolic acid in watering streets. We report discussions in Clerkenwell and Bermondsey.

Mr. Allinson, a doctor who has been struck off the register, has unsuccessfully appealed to the Courts against the decision of the General Medical Council.

Two letters of considerable importance continue the discussion on the nature of vinegar and the prosceutions which have occurred for selling a dilute pyroligneous acid under that name.

Dr. H. H. Rusby, of the New York College of Pharmacy, is the subject of an interesting interview, in which the Doctor's adventures in the Rocky Mountains and in South America are related in detail.

The new U.S. Pharmacopæia, which will be ready for distribution in a few months' time, is discussed editorially. The Pharmacopæia will be remarkable as being practically the work of pharmacists, medical men having taken only a very minor share in its preparation. The Pharmacopæia includes eighty-eight new articles. There is to be no phonetic spelling in the work.

#### READING-CASES FOR "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

The reading-cases which we offer to subscribers are now used by a very large number of chemists, and are found very convenient. They keep together thirteen numbers in very tidy form, always ready for reference. By having two cases in hand the numbers of a complete volume are always available until the time comes for binding. We sell these cases at office for 1s., or by parcel post 1s. 3d., or two for 2s. 3d. We cannot forward them to any house for en-



b

closure, nor by any of the carriers, as in the latter case we have to pay for booking

IN SULPHURETTED-HYDROGEN POISONING it appears that sodium sulphide is formed, which causes death by paralysis of the nerve-centres, especially of the brain. Œdema of the lungs is also produced.

#### English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

#### A Lift Accident.

A serious lift accident took place last week on the premises of Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay, at Birmingham. A man named Frederick Goodlands was at work on one of the upper floors, when he had occasion to use a hydraulic-lift which runs from top to bottom of the building. Opening the door from his floor to the space in which the lift runs, he put his head through to call for the lift. Unfortunately he did so just at the time the lift was descending, so that his head was caught and crushed against the doorpost. He would have been thrown to the bottom of the lift-well but for the presence of mind and energy of the man in charge of the lift. Being a powerful man, he was able, seeing there was something amiss, to stop the lift and reverse its movement in a moment, and Goodlands was saved from a fall that must have meant instant death. He was taken in an unconscious condition to the General Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a fractured skull. He is now recovering.

#### Selling Laudanum.

An inquest was held at Southport, last week, respecting the death of a woman, 30 years of age, who was brought to the police-station on a charge of being drunk and incapable, but was removed thence to the infirmary, where she died soon after from laudanum-poisoning. Three bottles, two empty and one containing some laudanum, were found on her. The following evidence of the sale of the laudanum was given at the inquest.

Richard Mainwaring, chemist, 183 Eastbank Street, said deceased purchased  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of laudanum (threepennyworth) from him, saying she wanted it for outward application.

George Daubney, assistant to Mr. J. B. Foggitt, chemist, 66 Eastbank Street, deposed to selling deceased a penny-worth of laudanum (1 drachm). The same quantity was still in the bottle. She asked for twopennyworth, but witness only gave her one, as that was the legal limit.

The Coroner remarked that he never knew before there was

any legal limit.

William Edgar, assistant to Mr. J. H. Whitworth, chemist, 90 Portland Street, said deceased asked him for threepennyworth of laudanum, and on being asked for what purpose she required it she said it was for toothache. Witness supplied her with 6 drachms. All the sales were made within an hour or two of each other. In the end, the jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

An inquest was held at Sheffield, on Wednesday, touching the death of Henry Waters, aged 66, tailor's cutter, who lived in lodgings. The deceased was fond of drink, and after a drinking-bout he invariably took laudanum "to compose himself." On Saturday he went to work, and while on the premises he asked his master's foreman to fetch him twopennyworth of landanum "to put him right." The foreman procured the laudanum, which the deceased drank, and it appeared to do him good. It was afterwards ascertained that, besides this, he had purchased 3 drachms of laudanum at the shop of Mr. Squires, and drank all of it in the shop. He was a confirmed laudanum-taker. He fell into a deep sleep, from which he could not be roused. The verdict was death from an overdose of laudanum administered by himself.

#### The London Vestries and Carbolic Acid.

Confidence in the doctor is half the battle with disease, and a healthy smell of carbolic acid in our public thoroughfares appears to have a tendency to make folk less apprehensive of disease-germs. At the last meeting of the Clerkenwell Vestry the Works Committee recommended that all the market streets of the parish be regularly cleansed with water liberally charged with carbolic acid. This was agreed to; and several of the vestrymen were at a loss to know why the whole of the streets could not be treated in the same way.

The suppliers of disinfectants would not object, but the Finance Committee might.

At the last meeting of the Bermondsey Vestry, the Surveyor, in reply to a question, said that all the water-carts were not supplied with carbolic, which, as now used, cost 3l. 10s. a day, this amount being greatly in excess of the estimate. He would like to know the opinion of the medical officer as to the value of carbolic, as it was used there. because he had read that it was useless as a disinfectant. Mr. Steedman remarked that prevention was better than cure. Dr. Dixon, medical officer, said if the air was saturated with carbolic acid it would not affect the germs of disease floating in the atmosphere. So far as carbolic acid in solution was concerned, less than 1 per cent. would be of no use to destroy even the weakest germ, and a solution containing even 4 or 5 per cent, of acid would require the germ to be subject to it for some hours before its destruction would be accomplished. He was, therefore, perfectly sure that the solution with which they watered the roads, and which contained about 1 part of carbolic acid to 1,300 was of no use whatever, and that it was simply throwing money away to use it. Mr. Tyler said he was prepared to move that its use be discontinued, saying that to save 3l. 10s. a day meant reducing the expenditure 1,000l. a year. Mr. Glanville asked if it was a fact that they spent 250l. on carbolic acid, and the Surveyor replied that the estimates only allowed 801. Mr. Paddon asked whether, if they discontinued the use of carbolic, they would not have to use some other disinfectant. Dr. Dixon said that, whilst the weak solution placed upon the roads was not of any use, he advised that carbolic should be used, at the inspector's discretion, in courts and alleys, and where there were cases of infectious disease. The Vestry finally determined to discontinue the use on the roads as formerly, but to allow the inspector to use carbolic as he considered advisable.

At the usual fortnightly meeting of the members of the Holborn Board of Works, held on Monday in the Board-Room at the Town Hall, Gray's Inn Road, Mr. George Phillips in the chair, the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Gibbon) reported that a specimen of the last delivery of 160 gallons soluble carbolic acid had been submitted for analysis, and the analyst certified that it only contained 5 per cent., instead of 33 per cent., as provided by the contract. Inasmuch as they were now without any fluid disinfectant, except a small quantity of crude sanitas, he would suggest that the Board order pale carbolic acid, 95 per cent., as provided by the contract. The Chairman suggested that the contractor should be immediately called upon to remove the carbolic, and be informed, unless he supplied the article according to the provisions of the contract, they would purchase it elsewhere. The Rev. Mr. Canney: Are you sure there is not some mistake about the percentage of acid in the fluid? The Clerk (Mr. Matthew H. Hale): There is no mistake. I had the information personally from the analyst in addition to his report in writing. The medical officer was directed to immediately procure the other carbolic acid mentioned in the contract. On the motion of Mr. Trenner, it was decided to retain the contractor's cheque until he complied with the provisions of the contract.

#### The Islington Vestry and the Chemists.

The appointment of chemists extraordinary to the Islington Vestry has up to the present been non-productive in a financial sense. In reply to a question as to how many orders for pills and potions had been given to the chemists recently appointed by the Islington Vestry, one of the sanitary officials said, "None; and not likely to be." It is all glory in this case, and no pay.

#### Infants' Cordial: A Coroner Communicates with the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Deputy City Coroner of Manchester, Mr. S. Smelt, held an inquiry on June 23 concerning the death of a child seven weeks old, son of a labourer named Milne. The mother of the deceased stated that the child had always been sickly, and had been under treatment at the Children's Hospital. She had also given the child some cordial she obtained from

a man named William Luttenbury, living in Walter Street, City Road. The man Luttenbury stated that he was a maker-up. He had sold this mixture for a number of years. It contained laudanum. Mr. Smelt: Are you a chemist! Witness: No. Mr. Smelt: Do you know anything about medicines or drugs? Witness: No, sir. Mr. Smelt: Then what right have you to sell this stuff. It is a most dangerous thing to do. You sell a mixture containing laudanum, without telling the persons that it contains a poison. Mr. John Farrington, surgeon at the Children's Dispensary, said that death resulted from congenital disease and bronchitis. He heard that the mother had been giving the child another medicine, and he refused to give a certificate. The laudanum would not do the disease from which the child was suffering any good, but he did not think it had hastened death. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. Mr. Smelt said he should report the case to the Pharmaceutical Society, and they could take what action they thought proper. Parents hearing of something that had done a child good, thought that it would do the same for their child; and it might just do the opposite.

#### Festivities.

The annual outing of the employés of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son took place on Saturday last, when a large party proceeded at an early hour to Southsea. The morning was spent in visiting the Portsmouth Dockyard and other places of interest, and dinner was served at the Sussex Hotel. The toast of "Success and Prosperity to the Firm" was received with enthusiasm, and responded to by Mr. Tucker, the manager, who referred to the large increase in their expert trade, which had already severely taxed the resources of their new laboratories and stock-rooms. In the afternoon excursions were made to Ryde and other places in the Isle of Wight, and London was reached again about 10.30 P.M.

On Saturday afternoon, June 24, the outdoor and indoor staff of Messrs. Fassett & Johnson, 32 Snow Hill, E.C., held their first annual outing, which consisted of a drive by brake through Epping Forest, the vehicle being provided by the firm. Tea was served at the Forest Hotel, Chingford, after which a cricket match was played between the office and warehouse staff, which resulted in a win for the former by 20 runs. An impromptu concert was held in the evening, which, together with the whole outing, was voted a great success.

#### A Question about Bismuth.

A Coroner's jury at Sheffield has held two protracted sittings inquiring into the cause of the death of a boy of fifteen years of age, named Wilfred Wright. The lad was in the City on the evening of June 10, and bought and ate a pennyworth of chip potatoes—a popular article of food in Sheffield just now. The next morning he was seized with vomiting and purging, and medicine was procured for him from Mr. Collier, surgeon, London Road. The boy, however, died without a medical man having seen him. Dr. Rhodes made a post-mortem, and found that death had resulted from acute inflammation of the stomach. No trace of corrosive poison could be discovered. Mr. A. H. Allen, City analyst, was asked to examine the contents of the stomach, and he reported that the only poisonous substance he found was a small quantity of bismuth, which, if taken in large doses, would produce effects similar to arsenic. In the medicine which the boy took he found present carbonate of bismuth in the proportion of  $7\frac{1}{4}$  grains per dose, or 1 drachm in the whole bottle. That was a legitimate quantity to administer at a dose. If the lad had taken all the contents of the bottle the result would have been dangerous, but not fatal. Mr. Collier had been seen, but he was not certain whether he put bismuth in the medicine or not. It was a good thing, Dr. Rhodes said, to stop vomiting and purging. The jury at their sitting on Tuesday found that death had resulted from inflammation of the stomach.

#### Fire.

A fire, which happily ended without serious results, broke out last Saturday morning at the warehouse of Messrs. Tunbridge & Wright, wholesale druggists, Castle Street, Reading. A room on the first floor about 12 feet square, used as a mixing and melting room, and its contents were partly destroyed by fire and water. The outbreak originated through resin boiling over.

#### Attempted Suieide by Chloroform.

A fashionably-dressed young woman, giving her age as 24, and her name as Florence Robinson, a lias Gordon, was brought before the Portsmouth Magistrates, on Tuesday, charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking a quantity of chlorodyne, and then jumping into the sea off Southsea beach. Florence bought two bottles of chlorodyne from Mr. Job, and another one from Mr. Wilson, both King's Road chemists, and after swallowing a portion of the drug, sufficient to stupefy her, jumped into the water. She was rescued by two members of the "Falka" Operatic Company, who were highly commended by the magistrates for their action. The girl was remanded.

#### Advertisers Dine and Combine.

A novel and interesting dinner was held at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday, when about fifty famous advertisers met together for the purpose-first, of becoming mutually acquainted, and, more remotely, with the notion of forming a sort of union among themselves. The gathering was organised by Mr. F. W. Sears, of 138 Fleet Street, who, as the English publisher of *Printers' Ink*, described as a "Journal for Advertisers," had his own little axe to grind. Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, the managing director of Messrs. Pears (Limited), was in the chair, and looked the picture of health, wealth, and happiness, notwithstanding the millions which printers, painters, and publishers have extracted from the bottomless pockets of his drm. Facing him, in the vicechair, was his close competitor in the art of lavish expenditure, Mr. Joseph Beecham, of St. Helens, looking so cheerful that none of the party could doubt that the pill-business was still booming. On the Chairman's right sat Mr. Samuel Clarke, who has made the world so much brighter than it used to be with his Fairy Lights. Mr. C. B. Harness, the seraphic-looking belt man, adorned the left side of the chair; and among others present were Messrs. G. W. Reckett, the Blue man; R. J. Davis, of Scott's Emulsion: McAdam, of Rizine Food; N. Mitchell, the present proprietor of Pulvermacher's Belts; W. E. Geddes, of St. Jacobs Oil; Messrs. Condy and Mitchell, of Condy's Fluid fame; Roe, the inventor of the Carbolic Smokeball; Gosnell and Tebbitt, representing Cherry Blossom; C. S. Stemp, of Guy's Tonic; H. Atkinson, of Rudolph Laboratory, Reading; H. Davis, of Khoosh Bitters; G. Dickman, who does the rest when the world touches the Kodak button; S. Kutnow, whose trade-mark has troubled the Carlsbad people; F. Derry, of the Dorothy Dentifrice; Jose Boot, the pushing chemist of Nottingham, Sheffield, and we know not where besides (evidently respected by the big patent-medicine men); T. W. Davies, representing Burroug s, Wellcome & Co.; and representatives of Armour's, Keen's Mustard, the United Kingdom Tea, and a few other basinesses. Some press representatives had forced their way in. and there appeared to be a curious sort of doubt among the advertisers whether these ought to be regarded as their natural friends or foes. Mr. Harness, who, perhaps, spoke feelingly, differentiated the classes of newspaper men. According to him, it was the editors who ought to be got to their dinners for the purpose of converting them. The managers of the advertising departments were friendly enough, but the editors Mr. Harness did not seem to have found quite so amiable.

Among those who would have come if they could were Sir J. Blundell Maple, Mr. Davenport (thiorodyne), Mr. Shepperson (liquor carnis), Mr. Critchley (starch gloss), Mr. Lipton (tea), Mr. Densholme (Mazawattee), Crosse & Blackwell, and Mr. J. Morgan Richards, who, it appeared from the next day's

papers, was entertaining Royalty instead.

There was only one formal toast, "The Queen and Royal Family," which the Chairman gave in a right loyal speech This was followed by a number of dissertations on advertising of various degrees of interest. The Chairman, after explaining how the gathering had been organised by Mr. Sears, said all present had mutual interests. He did not know how many millions a year of expenditure the advertisers present represented, but he doubted if the public yet realised their (the advertisers') importance. Without them there would be no Times, Telegraph, Daily News, or Standard at breakfast-time. Surely they were entitled to some recognition and sympathy, and generally the press did come to their aid when they asked

them. Now and again some restless spirits with peculiar fads tried to hinder them, and it became desirable that they should associate into some sort of club or union for the protection of their common interests. Mr. Barratt then went on the combat the common error that a largely-advertised article most be dearer than an article that was not advertised. It was simply the enormous increase of trade created which enabled the advertiser to give a better article than if he did not advertise, and yet to make a larger net income. This had been the case in regard to the article in which he was interested.

After the speech already alluded to from Mr. Harness, the Chairman called on Mr. Alderman Cooke, of Leeds, who prints a quantity of the literature circulated especially by the American advertisers. After that gentleman had spoken at some length, Mr. Walter Hill, who undertakes what is designated as "mural advertising," was called upon, and stated that, in his opinion, that was the most profitable of advertising investments. Mr. Cockett, of W. H. Smith & Sons, in a very long speech, aimed to prove that advertising at railway-stations was the natural system of making money. After him Mr. Leighton read an essay on art in advertising, which was indistinctly heard, and ultimately Mr. Mitchell (Condy & Mitchell) proposed the health of the Chairman. The speeches were interspersed with musical selections by the Meister Glee Singers, which were received very cordially. Then the advertisers went home to devise new methods of spending money.

#### Chemical Industry Club

The session of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry wound up with a smoking-concert, held at Irascati's Restaurant, Oxford Street, under the direction of Mc. F. Napier Sutton, one of her Majesty's Inspectors under the Alkali Act, Secretary of the club, and son of the author of "Sutton's Volumetric Analysis." A high class programme was gone through, excellently rendered by members of the Royal Academy of Music. Mr. E. J. Reid and Mr. A. H. Allen also contributed humorous sketches. Mr. W. Thorp was in the chair, and among the large company present were Messrs. Tyrer. Francis, Rogerson, Potter, Sharland, Newlands, Harland, Kingzett, Bremridge, and Robbins.

#### Cricket.

The married members of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association had a contest with the single ones at Birmingham on Wednesday, the result being that the married scored 90 and the single 71 for 8 wickets.

#### Suieide by Chlorodyne.

A Rotherhithe packing-case maker, named Cole died at Gay's Hospital last week, after taking a bottleful of chlorodyne in a public-house. He had been out of work, and was very depressed in consequence.

#### A Raid on a Dentist's Showease.

At the Greenwich Police Court, on Tuesday last, before Mr. Kennedy. Samuel Wallage, 21, flower-seller, of no fixed abede, was charged, on remand, with being concerned with four others in breaking open a showease in the front gardeu of No. 474 New Cross Road, and stealing a set and five pieces of artificial teeth, value 31., the property of Mr. Edward James Smith, dentist, of that address. The prisoner had been remanded in the hope of arresting the other men concerned in the theft, but this had not been effected. Mr. Kennedy committed the prisoner for two months' hard labour.

#### Sad Case of Lunaey at Plymouth.

At Plymouth Guildhall, William Uglow Carveth, chemist and druggist, of 7 King Street. Plymouth, was charged with being a lunatic at large. Frederick Pendray, tramcar-driver, said defendant was on the top of his tram, at the West Hoe, on Monday last, and ealled out to witness to stop. He added that if he did not he would kill him, and then raised his umbrella and struck him across the head a violent blow. The umbrella was smashed by the force of the blow. P.C. Hender stated that on being told that a man was under the loe hitting people about with an umbrella, he went down, and found defendant with a large crowd around him. He was talking very incoherently. Dr. Cuming said when called

to examine defendant on Monday afternoon he was at first pretty quiet, but the second time he was evidently quite mad. He threw the contents of a cup at a person in the room, and then dashed the cup against the wall. He said all the witnesses must be sworn upon two Bibles-they could not speak the truth on one. His behaviour was characterised by many other such incidents. Defendant was certainly not accountable for his actions. Carveth listened attentively to the doctor's evidence, every now and then burying his face in his hands. Chief-Constable Sowerby said defendant was brought to the station about 2 o'clock on Monday by a constable. He had been attracting a large crowd by his eccentric conduct in a lane in King Street, where he was almost naked. Prisoner seemed quict and rational enough at the station, and was dismissed. An hour and a half later he was brought back again, and this time detained. Defendant was ordered to be taken care of in an asylum, and he was removed from the court exclaiming. "Give me one more chance; oh! give me another chance.

#### Carbolie-acid Poisonings.

On Friday of last week an inquest was held at Wolver-hampton touching the death of Charles E. Newton, 33, clerk, who died on the previous day from the effects of earbolic acid. The deceased had been out of work and was at times depressed. A verdiet of suicide while of unsound mind was returned

Robert Palmer, of Millburngate, Durham, committed suicide on Friday night of last week by drinking a quantity of earbolic acid. At the inquest an employé of the Durham Rural Sanitary Authority said he had given the deceased the carbolic acid for disinfecting purposes in a bottle which he did not label "Poison." Witness said that he never labelled a bottle, but generally said that it was poisonous. He said the Authority did not supply him with labels. Coroner Graham said the poison was evidently distributed very earelessly, and it was a wonder something serious had not happened before then. On the recommendation of the jury it was agreed to send a note to the Authority to the effect that they thought it was desirable that the present system of giving out disinfectants should be amended. The Coroner said that if any chemist had supplied the carbolic acid similarly there would have been a great noise over it.

Elizabeth Ann Caldwell, wife of Charles Caldwell, piermaster at the Herculaneum Dock, Liverpool, had for some time been in a state of weakness and depression and taking medicine. On Thursday last week her husband found her lying in a sort of cupboard under the stairs. Medical assistance was procured, and it was found that she had taken liquid earbolic acid from a bottle which had been kept in the house as a disinfectant. The stomach pump was resorted to, but she died about 2 o'clock on the same day. It was thought the deceased might have mistaken the poison for her medicine. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of death through misadventure.

#### Frish News.

#### Analysts' Etiquette.

In a butter case, which came before Mr. Swifte at the Southern Division Police Court, the Inspector produced a certificate from Sir Charles Cameron to show that the article purchased was not pure butter. Mr. Ennis, for the defendant, said his client never sold margarine, and had purchased the parcels as butter. After having heard Sir Charles Cameron's analysis, the defendant went to Professor Tichbourne, and asked him to analyse the sample, but the professor said he would not like to interfere in the case. His client had never been prosecuted before, and had honestly tried to get another analysis. He (Mr. Ennis) applied that the sample should be sent to Somerset House for analysis. Mr. Swifte said in cases where such an appeal was made there should be a primâ facie case or contradictory evidence to justify it. Was there no other analyst but Professor Tichbourne who could be consulted? Mr. Ennis said there was Mr. Lepper, who was always called to support Sir Charles

Cameron. He supposed there would be no use in consulting him. Mr. Swifte adjourned the summons so that the defendant might find an analyst.

#### Police Assisting.

The constabulary-officers throughout Ireland are lending valuable assistance to the Pharmaceutical Society in prosecuting unqualified persons for selling poisons. Quite a number of prosecutions are about to take place at the instance of police-officers. One of the offences alleged is the sale of one halfpenny worth of arsenic to a child.

#### Certificates Rejected.

The certificates of several candidates for the July Licence Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society have been rejected by the Committee. In one case the certificate came from an establishment which has paid penalties for illegally compounding, and the signature vouching for four years' practical compounding was that of a gentleman whom the candidate admitted he had only scen once during that period.

#### Personal.

Mr. Lec, pharmaceutical chemist, Cavan, has purchased

the Medical Hall of Dr. Martin, Newtownards.

Messrs. James and Charles O'Neill, trading as O'Neill & Co., druggists, at Maghera, have dissolved partnership, the business being carried on by James O'Neill. Charles O'Neill is about to open another chemist's shop in the same town.

The dispensership to the Belfast Royal Hospital is now vacant owing to the resignation of Mr. McDade, who has lately obtained his M.D. degree of the Royal University. We hear that several local chemists are applying for the situation, which is a lucrative onc.

#### Scotch Rews.

#### Dumfries Pharmaeies.

The firm of Carruthers & Allan was dissolved at Whitsuntide, Mr. Carruthers, from Workington (a son of the former Mr. Carruthers), taking over the business at 90 High Street.

Mr. William Allan, pharmaceutical chemist, and for thirtyfour years partner in the firm of Carruthers & Allan, has lately opened a new pharmacy at 127 High Street, Dumfries. The fittings of the new establishment are very handsome and artistic. The shelving and arch pillars are furnished with plate-glass mirrors, which have a fine effect in reflecting the bottles and jars. The showcases about the shop are all very elegant. The fittings were supplied by Mr. R. O. Templeton, Glasgow

Mr. J. W. Sutherland, chemist, has just completed extensive improvements in his shop at the corner of High Street and English Street. The rather old-fashioned establishment has been thoroughly modernised. The floor, which formerly stood eighteen inches above the street level, has been lowered, a handsome new front, set off with an ornamental pilaster at each side, and a new plate-glass window have been put in, while at the same time the internal fittings have been almost entirely renewed. The commission was placed in the hands of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool. and they have executed it in a manner in keeping with the high reputation of the firm.

The business carried on by Mr. H. J. Cosgrove, High Street, has been sold to Mr. J. Reid, from Turiff, N.B., and Mr. Reid took possession last week.

#### Fatal Accident.

A young man named Robert Cowan, employed at Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s aërated-water manufactory, Edinburgh, was killed on Tuesday by being caught in some gearing and drawn amongst the machinery.

#### Mr. Mackenzie Burns his Bogus Burns' Poems.

Alexander Howland Smith, who had been making a livelihood for some years past by the manufacture and sale of forged MSS, of historical documents, Burns' poems, &c., was tried for the offence at the High Court of Justiciary in Edin-

burgh this week, and, having been found guilty, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Among the witnesses for the prosecution was Mr. James Mackenzie, chemist, Edinburgh, who stated that he had purchased from the bookseller to whom Smith had disposed of a large number of his productions many Burns' MSS., for which he paid in all ahout 50%. After the fraud had been exposed he made an examination of them, and the result was that most of them were consigned to the flames, as he was satisfied that they were not genuine.

#### Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

The third botanical excursion of the season took place on Wednesday morning, June 28, to Braid Burn, going ty suburban train from Waverley station, at 5.45 A.M., and walking back to town. There was a small attendance, and among the plants collected were Bunium flexuosum, Centaurea nigra, Daetylis glomerata, Galium Aparine, Geum urbanum, Hypericum perforatum. Myrrhis odorata. Nepeta Glechoma, Rumex acetosa, Senecio Jacobaca, and Trifolium revens. The next excursion is to Arthur's Seat on July 12, starting from St. Margaret's Well at 8 30 P.M.

#### French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

EARLY CLOSING.—In some districts of Paris a 9-o'clock early-closing movement has begun to take effect and is apparently satisfactory. The English pharmacists here are, however, slow to take the matter up, though since June 15 Mr. Roger's Anglo-American pharmacy near the Gare St. Lazare has been closed at the hour named. The English chemists in the neighbourhood of the Rue de la Paix are not adverse to shutting up an hour earlier than at present, but there is a lack of union amongst them. Two gentlemen from leading pharmacies canvassed the English trade last week, but failed to secure unanimity.

AN INFRINGEMENT CASE,-The Civil Tribunal of Belfort tried a case recently in which Dr. Martens and the Farbenfabrik of Berlin claimed damages from MM. Douine Fières, dyers at Croyes. The plaintiffs are inventors and patentees of colouring-products known as "Congo red" and "Benzo-purpurine." The defendants were charged with using colouring-matters manufactured in Switzerland, and which were declared to be infringements of the patents held by the Berlin firm. Judgment was given against the defendants, and they were ordered to pay a fine of 100f., 1,000f. damages, and to advertise the sentence in four news-

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC which has prevailed in the South of France for some time past is now practically over. Telegrams announce that the death-rate in the affected places has fallen to its normal state. In the town of Alais, considered as the centre of the epidemic, not a single case has been seen for three days, while at Cette one case only was reported last Friday, followed by a second. at the special hospital, on Satu day. Five deaths, however, are announced from Nimes, due to contaminated water drawn from the well of a house, which has since been filled in by order of the Committee of Health. Paris has been practically free from cholera, and, with the subsidence of influenza, pharmacists find business quiet.

MILITARY SERVICE. - Under the terms of the present law in military service students in pharmacy have the faculty of serving for one year only (as against three), on the condition of having the degree of Pharmacist of the First Class before the age of twenty-six. During this period they serve in the infantry. They can either engage for service at the age of eighteen, or wait for a year or two later until they are called up, but in either case the year passed under the flag is entirely lost in regard to their scientific training. A proposition has now been brought forward by Professor Cornil with a view of securing their incorporation in the medical service, in which they would ultimately have to serve in time of war.

The existing state of things has been brought about by the republican idea that every Frenchman who has arrived at maturity should have learned the profession of a soldier, which, however, is of little use if his only business in a bottle will be to look after the sick and wounded.

THE PHARMACIST AND POISONOUS DOSES,-" What ought a pharmacist to do when he discovers that a prescription contains a medicament formulated in poisonous doses?' question under discussion in the Paris Journal de Médecine. If a pharmacist, in dispensing, believes he has found an error, it is, of course, usual to communicate immediately with the doctor. If this for any reason be not possible, the pharmacist generally dispenses the maximum doses, afterwards communicating with the practitioner as soon as possible. The question becomes delicate, however, when a medical man is informed of a dangerous dose and maintains it. A case is quoted in which a pharmacist had 4 grammes of alcoholature of aconite-root ordered in a prescription by a neighbouring doctor. The attention of the latter was drawn to the danger incurred, but he maintained the dose. Under these circumstances the pharmacist took upon himself to reduce the quantity of aconite, leaving the practitioner to suppose his instructions had been properly carried out. In doing this the pharmacist certainly incurred great responsibility, such a course being absolutely contrary to law in France. Dr. Duchesne thinks that, in such an event as the one in question, the wi-est course would be for the dispenser to find a plausible excuse for not preparing the me licine.

SYRUP OF GUM.-When, some years ago, the Committee of Hygiene was asked to analyse the various syrups which form so important a part of the popular beverages in France, it excluded syrup of gum, which was classified as "medicinal drink." The Minister of Agriculture supported this view, and has on several occasions issued circulars to manufacturers reminding them that syrup of gum must be prepared in accordance with the French Codex, and summonses have been oceasionally issued against makers who have supplied imitations or adulterated concoctions. The lates asse of the kind came before the Bourges Court of Appeal lately, the defendant being M. Garnier, distiller, of Choisy le-Roi, who had invoiced twenty-five bottles of a preparation made by him as syrup of gum; but the pharmaceutical committee of inspection had found on analysis that gum was entirely absent from the syrup, which contained only sugar, glucose, dextrine, and salts. It transpired that the purchaser had ordered "glucosed syrup of gam," but the manufacturer had sold it as the pure article. On the other hand, the labels on the bottles bore the word "fantaisie," which, the defendant contended, allowed a variation from the Codex formula The defendant further stated that he added 1 kilo. of gum to every 100 litres of syrup to justify his use of the disputed name. Judgment was given against M. Garnier, a nominal fine of 50f. being inflicted, to which was joined an order to advertise the sentence in three newspapers.

THE ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS OF FRANCE is diligent in protecting the interests of the trade. At a recent meeting, with M. Petit in the chair, various items affecting pharmacy were discussed. M. Crinon announced that a doctor in the Creuse Department, who also occupied important public functions, has been in the habit of supplying medicines to his patients, thus competing with the pharmacists of the locality. The practitioner has, however, recognised that he was guilty of an infraction of the law, and will in future confine himself to the legitimate practice of his profession. On the other hand, a letter was read from M. Miraton, pharmacist at Combronde, Puy-de-Dôme, who complained that the Sisters of Charity in his district were a source of competition by distributing free medicaments. The Association decided to appeal to the religious authorities with a view of putting an end to this second illegality. In the case of a grocer at Châteauroux, who was condemned last November for the sale of quinine wine, but brought the case to the Court of Cassation, the Association, on the advice of counsel, allowed judgment to go by default and the grocer was acquitted. Further, an illegal competition was announced, this time by the St. Etienne Hydropathic Establishment, the proprietor of which has sold products of the pine-tree in the form of oil, syrup, capsules, and sweets. He is being prosecuted by the Loire Syndicate of Pharmacists. The Council then the fraud."

proceeded to vote a sum of 100f, as relief to the widow of a Paris pharmacist, and a proposition was put forward to grant a life annuity of 300f. to another widow of a pharmacist; it was decided to take the opinion of members on the subject at the next general meeting. In his report on the finances, the Treasurer drew attention to the names of members who had either resigned or ceased to pay their subscriptions. He was authorised to strike their names off the rolls, as also the Syndicate of Pharmacists of Carcassonne and the Société des Côtes du Nord, both being reported to be in a moribund condition. M. Gourdon asked the Association to endeavour to get an article introduced into the law on pharmacy fixing a tariff for the whole of France and interdicting the sale of specialities at a discount. But he did not get a hearing, as he belongs to a society that had omitted the formality of paying its subscription. A syndicate of pharmacists in the North asked for an article in the same law preventing doctors from supplying medicaments within a radius of five miles from a pharmacy. This was approved, and a modified approval was given to a proposition from M. Denize for the total suppression of pharmaceutical specialities. M. Viaud wishes especially to see secret remedies suppressed. Another suggestion was that a professor from the Paris School of Pharmacy should be designated as adviser to the Government when the second reading of the Pharmacy Bill takes place. M. Viaud has a project ready for preventing the increase of officines, and the Lot Society of Pharmacists are desirous of preventing "cutting" confreres from getting assistants.

#### Foreign and Colonial News.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT have sanctioned a grant of 80,000r. for the erection of a Women and Children's Hospital for Madras.

A BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY is in process of erection at Simla. It is proposed to put Professor Hankin, of Agia, and Dr. Lingard, of Poona, in charge.

THE FLY-PAPER TRADE IN GERMANY.—The annual official announcement has been again made which restricts the sale of arsenical fly-papers to the qualified pharmacist and to those traders licensed to deal in poisons. Even these have to register such sales.

THE GERMAN CHEMICAL-TRADE.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the chemical-works, formerly Hofmann & Schoetensack, in Mannheim, has been called for July 20, to discuss the proposed sale of the works to the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik.

FREE IMPORTATION OF DISINFECTING-APPARATUS INTO RUSSIA.—The Russian Customs Administration have issued a circular to the effect that disinfecting-apparatus intended for the use of Government or public institutions may be temporarily imported into Russia free of duty.

THE PIPERAZINE QUARREL.—According to a circular issued by Schering's Chemische Fabrik in Berlin, the decision of the German Imperial Patent Office in the matter of the piperazine dispute between the firm named and Messrs. Bayer & Co. of Elberfeld, is to the effect that the process for the preparation of piperazine for which Messrs. Bayer & Co. claimed patent rights was not an original one, and that therefore the Elberfeld house are not entitled to make or offer for sale piperazine without the express permission of the proprietors of the patent for that remedy—viz., Schering's chemical-works.

Spurious Vaseline in India.—The Indian Medical Record warns medical men in India that a fraud is being practised in the Calcutta native market by native drug sellers, by substituting a crude and harmful form of petroleum for vaseline in the empty canisters bearing the name of the Chesebrough Company. "It is remarkable," says our contemporary "to find how cleverly the covers of the cast-off canisters are being soldered up again and sold off as the originally-fitted cans of the well-known firm. It is well to remember that the cover of the original cans is marked with the words 'Patent applied for,' stamped on the soldered cover beneath the outside screw-top, and this serves to detect the fand."

PHARMACY IN CAPE COLONY.—The sixth quarterly meeting of the Cape Colony Pharmacy Board was held in Cape Town on May 12, Mr. W. Pocoek, the President, being in the chair. A letter was read from the Under Colonial Secretary stating that the Government had taken steps, in accordance with the suggestion of the Board, to put the provisions of the Medical and Pharmacy Act, relating to unqualified dispensers in public institutions, into operation. The Secretary was instructed to make certain inquiries in regard to unqualified dispensers. In regard to the question of the issue of the annual apothecary's licence to medical practitioners, it was resolved that a deputation of the Board should wait upon the Attorney-General to the Colonial Government to call his attention to the interpretation of the word "licensed" used in defining the meaning of the term "chemist and druggist in section 3, paragraph 2, of the Act. Certain correspondence with regard to medical practitioners stating to be keeping chemists' shops, although not duly registered chemists and druggists, was considered. The Secretary received instructions how to act in the several cases brought under notice. On the question of the Pharmaey Act of 1891, it was resolved that the Board should not suggest the introduction of any amendments thereto during the ensuing Session of Parliament. In the event, however, of any other body bringing forward proposals affecting the chemists' section of the Act, it was decided that the Board should strenuously oppose these. It was resolved to write to the Government stating that it had come to the notice of the Board that large quantities of arseniate of soda were being distributed by the Department of Agriculture amongst farmers in various parts of the Colony for the destruction of the prickly pear, and to ask what precautions were being taken in the eirculation of the article, which was a very dangerous poison and very likely to be mistaken for other substances. In connection with the preliminary examination of pharmacy candidates, it was resolved to await the reply of the Cape University, and then to take immediate action, as it was most desirable that an examination should be held this year. It was further decided to submit for legal opinion the question of the fee chargeable for this examination.

A STRANGE PATENT-MEDICINE LAWSUIT.—There is now before the Court of Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, a lawsuit which involves a sum of no less than \$7,000,000, representing the fortune made years ago in a patent-medicine business by the members of a German-American family named Hostetter, consisting of the father, Jacob, and two sons, David and Joseph. Joseph's active connection with the business appears to have been very slight, but his heirs, who are the claimants in the present suit, allege that he was cheated out of his proper share in the inheritance left by old Jacob by fraud on the part of his brother David and of David's partner, one Smith. Fifty years ago old Jacob Hostetter was a wretchedly poor quack doctor in the Pennsylvanian township of East Hempfield. His eldest son, David, when grown to man's estate, launched out on the world by starting in the dry-goods trade, and failed miserably shortly after. The Californian gold-fever was just on at the time, and what more natural than that the young bankrupt should try to make his way to the Pacific? Crossing the American continent was then next to impossible, and the stream of fortune-seekers into which young Hostetter threw himself flowed vià Panama. On the isthmus the young fellow was left penniless, and to obtain money to continue his journey he made a ginger-beer which became so popular in that thirsty region that Hostetter soon began manufacturing it wholesale, and established agencies for its sale in various places. In a short time he had made a good deal of money, and his trade was increasing, but he was burning with the California fever, and gave up his isthmus beer business to go on to the gold regions. When he arrived in California he made up his mind that there could be more money made in selling fresh meat at the prices prevailing there than there was in gold-hunting, and he at once invested all his capital in a butcher's shop. He had beefed his first steer and had it in his shop to open business with when a rival set fire to the place and burned it to the ground, beef and all. Hostetter then had enough of California and worked his way back to the Atlantic coast, returning home without a cent. Soon afterwards the old quack doctor, his father, made up a formula for a patent medicine and induced

a druggist named Green to engage in its manufacture, with David Hostetter as a partner, the formula to stand against Green's capital. The medicine had a big local sale, and young Hostetter's share of the profits having in two or three years given him a little capital, he withdrew from the firm and went to Pittsburg to speculate in whisky. Upon David's withdrawal the patent medicine business was converted into a company, consisting of old Jacob and two others, one of whom was the George W. Smith whose money is now claimed by Jacob's younger son. David, the whisky-speculator, became "confidential agent" to the company, and shortly afterwards—in 1858—old Jacob became an imbecile and died. It is now alleged that, while still of sound mind, the old man (who had always kept the formula of the patent medicine a strict secret) made a will leaving all his property to his sons David and Joseph and his two daughters in equal shares, but that David Hostetter improved the opportunity of the old man's loss of mental faculties fraudulently to induce him to revoke this will, to reveal the secret of the formula, and to leave all his property to David. After the old man's death the will was not disputed. David flourished like the green bay-tree, and at his death in 1889 left \$5,000,000; while Smith, who had died a few years earlier, left \$2,000,000. All the other children of old Hostetter are now also dead, and the suit now pending is brought by Joseph's executors against the estates of David Hostetter and of Smith.

#### Personalities.

Mr. E. CEREDIG EVANS, chemist and Mayor of Cardigan, has promised to entertain all the children attending the Cardigan elementary schools to a free tea on the occasion of the Royal marriage.

MR. VINCENT WOOD, surgical-appliance manufacturer, is leaving Liverpool for a trip to Chicago. He intends to establish an agency at New York, and may be addressed to eare of Mr. Haynes, 20 East 17th Street, New York.

The magnificent drawing-room of Mr. John Morgan Richards' house at 56 Laneaster Gate was crowded on Tuesday afternoon by a highly-aristocratic audience, including the Duke and Duchess of Teek (the Princess May was prevented from attending by a slight indisposition). the Duchess of Westminster, young Lady Tennyson, Lady Cochrane, and several other notabilities. The occasion was a charitable concert given by Mdlle. Janotha. Court pianiste to the German Emperor. Mdlle. Janotha was supported by Mesdames Albani, Belle Cole, and Jean Hume, Miss Carlotta Elliott, Miss Mary Rorke, and MM. Johannes Wolff. Hollman, and Robertson. Mr. Morgan Richards's daughter, Mrs. Craigie, better known as John Oliver Hobbs, the novelist, was present, and, according to the fashionable chronicler of the Sun, "made a delightful picture in her gown of soft black material, and glimmering jet and her shower bouquet of red carnations."

#### Gazette.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Merrick, T. J. and Merrick, T. H., veterinary surgeons, Northampton

Robinson, W., and Robinson, F. W., physicians and surgeons, Huddersfield, under the style of Robinson & Son.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

Charlton, Frederick John, Handley, Dorset, physician and surgeon. Evans, John, Mumbles, near Swansea, chemist, druggist, and grocer.

SYMPTOMS.—The Wife: There is a prescription that the doctor left for you to-day when he called and found you out. The Husband: How did he know what to give me? The Wife: He said that from my appearance and symptoms he knew you were suffering from chronic dyspepsia.



#### The Imperial Institute.

WITHIN a few minutes' walk of South Kensington Station, in a region thick with the reminiscences of many successful exhibitions, and with a crowd of museums and memorials on each hand, the Imperial Institute lifts its three tall towers to the pale grey skics. Handsomely housed, lavishly equipped, smiled upon by many benevolent godparents, the Institute is meant to become a third partner, representative of Commerce, in the alliance of Science and Art which, from its temples in this fashionable neighbourhood, has attempted, with more or less success, to permeate the metropolis. From a spectacular point of view the site of the Imperial Institute, as the opening ceremonies have shown, has been very well chosen indeed. Whether its position, at fully half-an-hour's distance from the City, will be equally suitable for the principal object of its promoters, time must show. The ornamental gardens, the bands, and the occasional illuminations are very pleasant; but, after all, the creation of the Institute was inspired, not by the desire for another fashionable lounge, but by the commonplace idea of facilitating buying and selling which lies at the root of so many grandiloquent phrases about the "resources of the Empire" and the "cementing of the union of Englishspeaking peoples.'

It was with the object of testing the capacities of the Institute from this prosaic point of view, and especially with an eye to its possible usefulness to pharmacy and the drugrade, that a representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST went to pay a visit to the buildings. He has recorded his experiences in the following pages.

Upon the day of our representative's first visit, the huge wooden structure, hung with gaudy scarlet trappings, in which some thousands of privileged visitors were accommodated on the occasion of the opening ceremony on May 10, was still standing—a gaunt, crude counterfoil to the vast, yet graceful, main building of the Institute.

The first person from whom our representative sought information with regard to the pharmaceutical importance of the Institute was, of course, Sir Frederick Abel, the Secretary, who courteously intimated his readiness to be interviewed.

#### A CHAT WITH SIR FREDERICK ABEL.

Sir Frederick Abel's office is a roomy, cheerful apartment on the principal floor of the main building, overlooking the south-west quadrangle. In a corner of this apartment, screened off from the rest, the Secretary was busy writing. Turning to our representative, who reminded him of his speech at the Pharmaceutical Society's dinner, he said:—

"There is scarcely a single portion of the Empire represented in these buildings that does not contain a quantity of materials of interest to pharmacists. The Indian and Australian sections, and the courts in which the West Indian Islands are lodged, are particularly rich in such materials, as you will see when you visit them. Many of the specimens which are now in process of re-arrangement are old collections from the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, but we are hard at work gathering fresh samples and bringing our



SIR FREDERICK ABEL.

courts up to date. But our work is planned on so vast a scale that it will probably take two years before our collections are quite complete."

"What is your system of collecting specimens, Sir Frederick; do you depend entirely upon Government aid, or are you also helped by private effort?"

"We principally rely, at present, upon the assistance of the Governments of India and of the colonies. An

extensive system of correspondence has already been established, under which Government agents in various parts of India and other portions of the Empire collect for us speeimens of, and information relating to, economic products of the country. We show specimens of these products in the courts, and if anyone comes along who is interested in them, we not only give him what information we have, but take him down to the room for bulk-samples, where he may handle the articles in quantities sufficient for experimental purposes, and even, in certain eases, may obtain specimens of them for examination. Professor Dunstan has already made application for a number of specimens of drugs and other products in the Indian Court, and several samples of tanning and dyeing materials have been supplied to the Yorkshire College at Leeds. The system of keeping bulk of all specimens shown in the courts will be applied to all the colonies."

"Supposing your applicant thinks that the goods of which he has seen specimens are likely to be of use to him, and asks to be put into communication with the producers, upon what principle do you select the firms whom you will

recommend?

"Well, these questions will all be settled in due time. The Indian Government agents will, in the first place, take care to recommend no one who is not really in a position to supply the goods to advantage. In the second place, we should not recommend anyone directly, but transmit our applicant's request to the Indian or Colonial Government, who would know best how to deal with it, and whom to recommend. Of course, if a list of several dealers in the article is supplied, the applicant must decide for himself whom to favour."

"When walking through some of the courts on the opening day, Sir Frederick, I noticed a number of exhibits by private firms, each with the name of the exhibitor attached, just as you would see at any ordinary exhibition. Do you admit such exhibits, and is there any charge for them?"

#### NOTHING IN THE NATURE OF AN ADVERTISEMENT.

"Our rule is," said the Secretary, smiling, as if the question were a familiar one, "not to admit anything merely in the nature of an advertisement. We make no charge for exhibits; but whatever is shown must be in the nature of a genuine economic product. If it is that there is, of course, no reason why the producer's name should not be attached to it. Take the Australian colonies, for example, where you will find a number of eucalyptus-oil exhibits. Mr. Bosisto. whose name occurs on one of these, has conferred great benefits upon his colony by his work in developing the eucalyptus industry, and his firm are, therefore, quite entitled to show that article. We receive such exhibits through the agents-general of the colonies, and the Colonial Governments vouch for their genuine character. Of course, there is in most new countries a pardonable tendency to show the great things they can do in an industrial way, and that idea may account for the presence in some colonial sections of, say, such articles as candles, although no one in this country would think of buying candles and suchlike from Australia. Well, we are very glad to see that the Australians can make good candles; but we do not admit that these form a suitable exhibit for the Institute, and as soon as we get into order they may make place for something more in harmony with our objects."

"I see that on your plans a considerable portion of the space is marked 'United Kingdom.' What kind of goods

do you propose to show there?

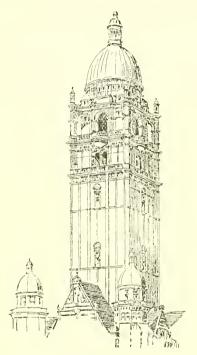
"We shall not touch any goods produced in this country until we are quite ready with the Colonies and India, and that, as I told you, is likely to take another two years at least. Meanwhile the space to be devoted to British exhibits may, perhaps, be used for some of these extra exhibitions of special trades or countries which we intend to hold from time to time. When we are quite ready with the other parts of the Empire, we intend to devote the British Section to the establishment of an export museum on the lines of those found in several continental cities. But for the present we have our hands full with other things."

Having obtained these particulars from the Secretary, our representative took his leave to look over the buildings in

which the Institute carries on its work.

THE SITE AND THE COURTS.

The site of the Institute covers about 9 acres, and occupies the greater part of that upon which the four exhibitions which culminated in the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886 took place. Its freehold was purchased by the Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1851 out of the surplus proceeds of that show (for in those days an exhibition was still a profitable affair), and the site has been let to the Institute at a nominal rent Two new roads, the "Imperial Institute Road" and the "Prince Consort Road" (names which are scarcely creditable to the imaginative faculties of the inventors), mark the northern and southern limits of the Institute site, which is bounded on the west by the Science Galleries, and on the east by the India Museum of South Kensington. The actual building-frontage is about 750 feet in length, or one-fourth more than the length of the largest Cunarder affoat, and the depth about 500 feet. The southern frontage is occupied almost entirely by the main building of the Institute, at the extreme ends of which a conference-room and a library will be built in course of time. Behind the main building, and running parallel with it, is an intermediate gallery, the right part of which is devoted to the Australasian colonies, the left to the African, South



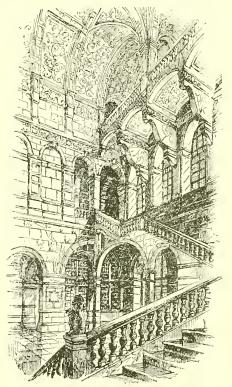
THE CENTRAL OR QUEEN'S TOWER.

American, and West Indian colonies, as well as Mauritius Gibraltar, and Malta. which. with some other small possessions seattered over the globe, it must have been rather difficult to classify. The space between these colonial sections and the main building is occupied by two asphalted quadrangles, while in the centre the two buildings are connected by the magnificent entrance-hall. At the back of this hall is the Ceylon tea and coffee kiosk. The eastern portion of the Institute quadrangle is taken up by the Indian Section, including the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, &c. This section is partly housed in a long arcade, full of articles of special interest to the pharmacist, and partly in a spacious pavilion which is one of the sights of the building. The western gallery facing the long Indian arcade is the home of British North America, and the long north gallery adjoining the Royal College of Music and facing Albert Hall way is intended to form part of the United Kingdom Section in the far-off days to which the Secretary referred.

#### "Buffet" and "Bulk Rooms."

Meanwhile it will be employed for those special exhibitions which are to form such a prominent feature of the Institute. At present, along the whole 700 feet of its length stretches the denuded framework of that refreshment-bar which was the chiefest glory of the night when the Prince of Wales held the "reception" which has become notorious, and which, undoubtedly, has done the Institute little good. The daily Press with one accord has described the bar ("buffet," they preferred to call it) as being 900 feet in length. The whole length of the gallery is only about 700 feet, so that, like Mark Twain's tunnel which was too long for the mountain through which it ran, the ends must have been sticking out 100 feet or so on either side. Between the north and intermediate galleries are beautifully-laid-out gardens, in the centre of which, over the boiler-house and engine-room, a grand hall, 128 feet long and 60 feet wide, is presently to arise. The panelling of this hall will be in Indian teak, and it will be embellished with various kinds of marble quarried in the British dominions.

The basement of the buildings will be mainly occupied by the sample-rooms to which we have already referred, where the "bulk" of the goods will be kept in convenient receptacles. The main building is chiefly in Renaissance style, and decorated, perhaps rather too profusely (to the nonprofessional eye, at any rate), with haut-relief symbolic



UPPER PART OF PRINCIPAL STAIRWAY TO FIRST AND SECOND FLOODS.

modellings. The fine square centre tower is nearly 300 feet high, and, with its fellows, contains tank-spaces and storerooms. The upper chamber of the central tower has a peal of ten bells, the tenor of which weighs 2 tons.

#### LIBRARY AND READING-ROOMS.

The second floor of the main building contains, in the right wing, a suite of offices, and in the left a large room for "commercial meetings" and three rooms for sample-examination and laboratory work, besides refreshment, billiard, and smoking rooms. On the first floor are meeting-rooms for the use of various societies, commercial and other conference-rooms, a map-room, and four "Commercial Intelligence Departments." The greater part of the "ground" or principal floor is also occupied by offices; but in the right wing there is a suite of four apartments which are certain to be used largely by those who frequent the Institute in search of information. These are the Fellows' writing, reading, and news rooms, and the library. In days to come, when the

Institute shall be firmly established, the library will find a more worthy home in a building of its own: but at present there are hardly enough books yet comfortably to line the walls of the cheerful apartment adjoining the east tower. The acting librarian is busy arranging and cataloguing his books, and it is fortunate for him that he is not, as yet. overburdened with the demands of Fellows upon his time and assistance. Most of the books have been supplied by the Australasian and other Governments, and bear the stamp of belonging to the pork-pie rather than the light dessert kind of food for the mind. Still, people are expected to go to the Institute for serious information, and here they can learn as much as anyone is likely to wish to know about the Indian census, the Australian aborigines, the geography of Guiana, or the ethnology of South Africa. The librarian has a cosy private office, passing through which one comes to the reading and news rooms-two airy, handsome apartments where files of most of the Indian and colonial and several weekly and monthly English papers are kept. There is also a file of the Times, and at least one continental technical journal has gained an entrance here. A prominent and useful feature in the reading-room is a glass-covered stand containing the standard coins of the principal countries and giving elabo ata information concerning the exchange value of moneys. The various "dollars" of the East that of the Philippines, of Java, and of Mexico. the so-called "trade dollar," and the Maria Theresa dollar, beloved of the Central Asian and East African merchant—are all to be seen here, and particulars may be gleaned of their silver-metal value, their circulation, &c. The news-room communicates with the writing-room-comfortably furnished and cheerful like the rest. One side of it is almost filled with a painting of Vandervelde's, representing the embarkation of Catharine of Braganza on the journey to England as the affianced wife of worthless Charles II.

#### ABOUT THE "FELLOWS."

A prominent feature in all these rooms are the "Applications for Fellowship," suspended, in accordance with the rules of election, from all the walls. Of course, this suspension is a mere form, and if anyone among the six or seven hundred ladies, "gentlemen," "esquires," "planters," and so forth



THE GREAT HALL AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

whose patronymics, with those of their proposers and seconders, are now outcropping upon the walls of the reading and writing rooms, should have any misgivings that in the fulness of time they may fail to be informed that they have been admitted into the Fellowship of the Institute, we would

beseech them to be of good cheer. It is as certain as anything can be in this world that after a fortnight's exhibition of their names in the manner aforesaid they will receive tidings that their candidature has found favour in the eyes of the committee, and be requested to transmit their first annual subscription of 2l. (there is no entrance-fee as yet), unless, indeed, they prefer to compound for life by sending a cheque for 201. at once. Besides the many substantial privileges which the membership of the Institute brings with it, and to the value of which our description of it will bear witness, there is the somewhat sentimental one of being able to add to one's name the letters "F.I.Inst." Why "Fellow"? Because the Institute managers know well enough that the desire to be exalted above one's neighbours is deeply implanted in the breast of the average man and woman. There is a sort of full-bodied, ancient flavour about the word "Fellow," for which thousands are willing to pay two, or three, or five pounds a year, who would not give as many shillings for the plain style of "Member." Few of us are constituted like Piron, who made it his boast that he was "rien, pas même Académicien," and in spite of the many societies, learned



ONE OF THE CONFERENCE-ROOMS.

and otherwise, who craftily bait their hooks with the "Fellowship" worm, the title still carries a certain mysterious importance among the mass of the public.

This being the case, why should not a young institution, to which an extensive list of members is an absolute necessity if its work is to be carried on satisfactorily, also follow the universal rule?

The facilities extended to non-fellows at the Imperial Institute are planned upon an exceedingly liberal scale. Representatives of commerce and industries may be introduced by non-fellows daily, from 10 AM. to 3 P.M., to all portions of the building which can be of any business interest to them. They may also visit other parts of the buildings upon all days excepting Tuesdays and Fridays, and even then they can be admitted by presenting a special ticket, which is sold in books of fifteen to Fellows only at the rate of a guinea a book. Non-fellows may also be introduced by Fellows to the special conferences, lectures, &c., which will from time to time be held in the conference-tooms. There are at present five such conference rooms, which have been furnished and fitted at the expense of the various groups of colonies for whose use they are specially reserved.

#### PROVINCIAL WORK AND FINANCES.

As soon as the Institute is in thorough working order it will begin to apply the principles of decentralisation by assisting in the establishment, in various commercial centres, of museums of natural or import products, and of export products of different nations, combined with sample-rooms and facilities for the commercial, chemical, or physical examination of the goods exhibited. The Institute itself will become the central emporium to which the various agencies engaged in the collection of specimens and commercial information in the colonies will direct their consignments, and whence, after classification, portions will be forwarded to the localities most likely to be interested in them.

Up to the present, 280,000% has been actually expended upon the buildings, which does not include the value of various contributions in kind by foreign governments and private persons. Thus the Colonial Governments fitted and furnished the conference-rooms, a New South Wales lady presented the peal of bells, and the eastern colonnade is a present from Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, a wealthy Indian. Another 80,0007, will be required to complete the Great Hall, the Library, and the Conference Hall. The main revenue of the Institute is a sum of 413,000%, which has been subscribed for by the governments and private citizens of various parts of the Empire. Much of this was collected by the Assistant-Secretary, Sir Somers Vine, in the course of a journey round the Empire which he undertook for the purpose in 1889 and 1890. The contributions range from 236,8627, from the United Kingdom and 101,5507, from India to 30s, from the Island of Ascension. Victoria, in the day of her prosperity, gave 11,3191. Cape Colony, then less prosperous than now, could not scrape together more than 535%.

#### New Companies.

Barnes Soat Company (Limited).—Capital, 5,025l., in 1l. shares. Object: To carry on business as soap manufacturer and boiler. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—W. Johnstone, Gipsy Lane, Barnes, manufacturer; J. Graham, 24 Coleman Street, E.C., solicitor; J. B. Doig, 24 Old Broad Street, E.C., merchant; F. W. Green, Elm Bank, Barnes, soapboiler; S. Hindle, 181 Oxford Street, W., upholsterer; W. Palmer, 24 Coleman Street, E.C., solicitor; J. C. Wilson, 18 Cleaver Street, S.E., clerk. Qualification for director, 500l.

T. S. DAY & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital. 2,000l., in 1l. shares Object: To acquire the undertaking of mineral-water manufacturers now carried on by T. S. Day at 7 Worple Road, Wimbledon, and to carry on and extend the same. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—T. S. Day, 62 Queen's Road. Wimbledon. mineral-water manufacturer; Eliz. Day, wife of above; B. L. Day, Queen's Road, spinster; C. W. Martin, Camberwell New Road, London, traveller; K. C. Lester, 28 Camden Square, N.W., clerk; T. C. W. Martin, 36 Camden Square, N.W., traveller; Mary Martin, 36 Camden Square, wife of above. Registered without articles.

The Northern Drug Company (Limited).—Formed to carry on, either wholesale or retail, the business of a chemist and druggist in all its departments. Capital, 1,000%, divided into 1,000 shares of 1% each. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—James Lowe, chemist's assistant, 129 Stirling Road, Glasgow; John D. W. Fox, chemist's assistant, 129 Stirling Road, Glasgow; Lizzie Lowe, 129 Stirling Road, Glasgow; George C. Chapman, solicitor, 173 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; T. H. Harrison, chemist, 29 Causeyside, Paisley; Henry Alexander Robertson, chemist's assistant, 121 Raeberry Street, Glasgow; James E. Boon, chemist's assistant, 13 Osborne Place, Govan. The company is registered without articles of association. Registered offices, 250 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

PAT: "Phwat is it that ye are at, Biddy?" Biddy: "Sure, it's a bottle of hair-resthorer Oi'm putting on me ould muff"

#### AN AMERICAN DRUG-COLLECTOR.

A CHAT WITH PROFESSOR H. H. RUSBY, NEW YORK.

"THAT tall, fair gentleman yonder is the American Pro-fessor of whom I told you, who was so much interested in my museum," said the foreman at the Crutched Friars drug-warehouse to our representative, pointing to a stranger intently occupied in looking over a parcel of ipecacuanha. "Rusby is his name—H. II. Rusby—and he's been all over South America collecting drugs. He thinks a lot of my museum." Now, the museum is the foreman's tender spot, and in the fulness of time the entire list of its contents will certainly be found graven within the man's heart in the choicest of dog Latin. Dr. Rusby's praise had therefore opened to him, wittingly or unawares, that short cut to the foreman's affections which lies through his drug collection, and secured to the doctor a valuable ally in the realisation of his pursuit.



PROFESSOR HENRY H. RUSBY.

For Dr. Rusby has come to London with the express object of securing specimens of drugs as they are imported for the museum of the New York College of Pharmacy, at which he holds the Professorship of Botany and Materia Medica. He briefly explained the objects of his journey to our representative at the Crutched Friars warehouse, and afterwards, in a call at 42 Cannon Street, spoke in greater detail of his work, and gave a short sketch of his career, which has diverged widely from the ordinary lines of the stay-at-home pharmacist.

#### EXPLORING IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

"I was born and bred on a farm in the State of New Jersey," said the Doctor, "and from my childhood was exceedingly fond of botany. So when I grew up and found that I wasn't built for farm life, I made up my mind to look for an opportunity of doing some work that would bring me into notice in the botanical world. I had already acquired a fair theoretical and practical knowledge of the science, and when I obtained a chance of going to the Rocky Mountains for the Smithsonian Institution, I was not slow in seizing it. That was in 1880."

"A good position?"

"Well, that depends upon what your notions of a good billet are. There was no pay. The Smithsonian people never pay their investigators on trips such as mine was. They want to lay hold of the young enthusiast, not the calculating man of experience. But I received introductions to all the forts and stations in the district which I was to explore (we were yet in the pre-Pacific Railroad era, and the section I had to traverse was pretty rough), enabling me to get food and other elementary requirements at these posts, and entitling me to the protection and assistance of the officials. That was my first botanical expedition and, being quite young and in the best of health, I enjoyed the life immensely. After an absence of fifteen months, chiefly spent in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, I returned to New York, laden with botanical specimens and considerably richer in experience, though in nothing else of a negotiable character. Then I went West again, and accidentally fell in with Mr. Davis, of Parke, Davis & Co., in Detroit, the great pharmaceutical manufacturers. I told him of my tour, and he proposed that I should go through the same district again as the paid representative of his firm, to prospect for anything of economic value that might turn upthe results of my trip, whatever they might be, to go to the firm."

#### "A DEAD FAILURE."

"You mean that you were to collect supplies of known medicinal plants, and prospect for new botanical products that might be of medicinal or other economic value

"Quite so. The firm knew that I was acquainted with the flora of the Rockies, and they took the chauce of getting any good out of the expedition. I started on my trip early in 1883, and was away the better part of the year."
"Was the journey successful?" asked our man, taking

advantage of a momentary pause in the narrative.

"It was a dead failure, sir," responded Dr. Rusby frankly. "I couldn't find any drugs which could be profitably collected, and when I got back to Detroit I was so ashamed and disheartened that I could hardly rouse myself to go near the factory again. But Mr. Davis was very kind. He put it all down to sheer ill-luck, which it was, and he just sponged the trip out, as it were, from my record with his firm. 'We are sure you've done your best,' said he, 'and we don't blame you one bit.' I said I jutended to study medicine, and he approved of that idea, and even offered to employ me again after I had obtained my degree. I passed my medical examination at the University Medical College of New York in 1884. After that I continued for some time to work in the Detroit laboratory, and in 1885 I went out on another mission for P., D. & Co., this time to Bolivia."

#### A COCA VENTURE.

"Once more on the see-what-turns-up system?"

"Not at all. This time there was a clear aim, and a most important one—it was coca. Cocaine had just entered the range of practical therapeutics, and was becoming all the rage. When I set out it sold at 75c. a grain in the States. Now, a pound of good leaves could be made at that time to yield 23 grains of cocaine, and as nobody anticipated the rapid fall in the value of the alkaloid which took place, P., D. & Co. thought it quite worth while to send me off to Bolivia *instanter*, with instructions to send them on, as quickly as might be, all the coca-leaves I could secure. In addition to this, and subject to the exigencies of the main purpose, I was to make general botanical observations, and afterwards to make my way across the continent through Brazil. I entered Bolivia by way of Arica, in Peru, spent three months in exploring the richest Bolivian coca-district, and secured a large supply of the leaf, which I had taken aeross the Andes to the West Coast, and shipped thence to Panama. The object was to forward it across the Isthmus to New York with all speed, so as to take the high cocaine-market at the flood. The estimated profit on the coca-venture alone was \$200,000. But once more the Fates were adverse. My coca reached Panama without mishap, but only to come to woful grief at that port. A revolution of more than ordinary virulence was raging in Colombia. You remember "-(and the Doctor turned to his interviewer as if he expected him, as a matter of course, to have the details of all South American

revolutions since the time of Bolivar at his fingers' tips)-" you remember that great revolution of 1885, when everything in Colombia was so upset that the U.S. marines had to be landed at Colon to protect the Panama railroad and the foreign residents. My coca couldn't be gotten across the isthmus. It lay rotting for months in that hole, while other dealers, more fortunate, made shipment after shipment round Cape Horn, and the cocaine-market kept falling like a collapsed balloon. When P., D. & Co.'s coca was at last released from durance, the price of cocaine had fallen from 75c. to 3c. a grain. Wasn't I just mad!"

#### PICHI.

"Truly a chapter of accidents. And so nothing of any tangible advantage came of the Bolivian journey?"

"Oh yes! I pushed on into Chile and brought Pichi into commerce. Pichi, *Pabiana imbricata*, the flowerstems and leaves of which are now being used a great deal in certain affections of the bladder. The drug is usually given as a fluid extract. The Pichi shrub grows wild in the Chilian Andes, and has been used by the Chilians time out of mind. By the way, I never obtained the credit that rightly belongs to us for introducing the drug, for when Parke, Davis & Co. began to make it known, a party in Europe bought up a few odd bales of it that had been mouldering forgotten in a warehouse, having been sent over as a novelty years ago and found unsaleable, and claimed the credit of the introduction. The drug has now been acclimatised in several countries, but the credit of introducing Pichi undoubtedly should be given to P. D. I also brought over Cocillana, which has obtained some reputation in medicine as a substitute for ipecac."

#### THE IPECAC COUNTRY.

"Did you see any ipecacuanha grow!"

"I did not. When I was on the Rio Itenez, I fell in with a party named Toto, a kind of half-breed Spaniard, and a big man in that section, who, a few seasons back, used to employ as many as 120 peons (labourers) gathering ipecac for him. But when I was there the price of rubber was so high that it did not pay to put the men to ipecac-gathering. Of the two kinds of labour, rubber-collecting is by far the pleasanter work. The peon only has to tap the rubber-tree and the juice exudes; but in ipecac-digging nose, eyes, and hands are irritated by the exceedingly pungent, acrid juice of the herb. There are many people whom even the pungent dust of dried ipecac distresses greatly, and you can imagine what it is to have to uproot the fresh herb under a tropical climate. When I asked Toto's men why they did not collect any more 'poaya' they would say, 'Ah, señor; it makes the fingers ache. We don't like it.' At the present time rubber is much lower again, and that may account for the heavy consignments of ipecac that have been received here lately. I do not think there is any danger of extermination of the root. It grows too readily, and you must not forget that the interior of Bolivia and Brazil is practically unknown, even to the natives, excepting along the river banks. When you get two or three days' journey away from the river, you are in a perfectly uninhabited wilderness.

"The peons are practically slaves, and are certainly not treated any better than the negroes used to be on our own plantations. According to the law there is no slavery in Bolivia, but in these out-of-the-way districts each master is a law unto himself, and keeps the peons as bondsmen as long as he likes by the simple expedient of always taking care to keep them in his debt, for no workman is allowed to leave his master so long as he owes him anything. I have seen men and women beaten there within an inch of their lives for trifling offences. An important event since my journey has been the formation in the United States of a company to develop the natural resources of Bolivia. No druggists are connected with it so far as I am aware, but Earle Bros. & Flint, the 'rubber kings,' have a considerable stake in it. The company have just sent nine or ten men to Bolivia to survey the ground.

#### A COWBOY ALLIANCE.

"After leaving Bolivia I made my way as rapidly as possible to Pará, at the mouth of the Amazon, first pushing on by

mule to the river Mapiri. There we halted until the water had riscn sufficiently to float a raft, and by means of that conveyance we got as far as Reves, upon the Beni. There the river becomes deep enough for navigation by boat. At the junction of the Mamore larger boats were secured, and in this way we journeyed on until we secured an Amazonian steamboat. Eleven months were consumed in the journey. Throughout the whole journey I was accompanied by Mr. Cirilo F. Kiernan, a true cosmopolite, educated in France and Germany, and, in spite of his half-Spanish name, a British subject, having been born in British India. Two American cowboys joined us at Reyes. They had killed so many people in Dakota and Texas that they had thought it advisable to transfer the scene of their activity to Bolivia. But the old Adam was too strong in them, and although the Bolivians are not fastidious in the matter of an occasional garotting or knifing, the cowboys exceeded the bounds of permissible lawlessness to such an extent that a portion of the Bolivian army was directed to drive them into the wilderness. The cowboys were hunted from fastness to fastness, until at last there was nothing for them but to cross the continent to the Atlantic. They wished to go to Panama, the final refuge of all the seum of America. and I agreed with them to help them to that spot if they would assist us across the continent."

"But were you not afraid to trust yourself and your pos-

sessions to such men?

"Not at all. You must remember that I had spent three years among this class of men in Arizona and New Mexico. and knew pretty well how to take them. They are relentless, fearless, and heartless as foes, but they are not cowardly assassins. One of them, Jim, who claimed a total of more than sixty victims, boasted that he had always given the other man the first shot. Furthermore, these men are generally very straightforward in carrying out a fairly-arranged contract, especially when given a free rein and placed upon their honour from the start. I regret to say that Jim succumbed to the climate and was buried at Manaos, and I collapsed immediately on reaching Pará, at the mouth of the Amazon, and got out to sea barely in time to save my life."

#### THE BOLIVIAN FLORA.

"How about the scientific results?"

"They were really very great. More than 35,000 specimens of plants have been distributed, besides a collection of over 400 birds, thirteen of them new species, and more than 200 collected outside of their previously recorded geographical range. The miscellaneous collections were also considerable.

"When I left Bolivia I appointed a collector, Miguel Bang, who had been taught gardening at Kew, to continue my work. Sr. Bang periodically sends me consignments, and up to the present we have determined 1,780 species of Bolivian plants. He is collecting at the rate of 500 to 1,000 species a year, and the whole work is estimated to take ten years. Sr. Bang collects twenty specimens of each plant, and a number of botanical and other institutions, such as the British Museum, Kew Gardens, the Botanical Gardens in Berlin, Vienna, Breslau, &c., have agreed with me to purchase one or two specimens of each plant at the rate of \$10 per hundred, which pays about half the expenses of Sr. Bang's

"This is one of the reasons that prompted me to visit Europe. I am now engaged at Kew in determining a large number of my Bolivian plants—a slow and tedious task. had hoped to be able to pay a visit to Berlin this trip, but I

am afraid there will be no time for that."

"Have you quite severed your connection with P., D. &

"Yes. About a year after my return to the States I was invited to fill a vacancy at the New York College of Pharmacy, and accepted that position.

#### ESTABLISHING A DRUG-MUSEUM.

"My other and principal reason for visiting London is the collection of a museum of drugs for our College.

"Can you not get specimens of all you want in the States?

"Not so well. In the first place I shall be able to find a large variety of drugs here that are never met with in the States; and, secondly, I can here trace the origin of almost

every drug; whereas in America I would have to apply to wholesale houses, in whose warehouses many of the goods had been garbled and sorted, and all trace of the original character lost. We intend to make pharmacology one of our strong points, and with that object we have already purchased a very fine collection of plants—the Canby herbarium but of course it will take us years to get together anything like the collections you have at Bloomsbury Square and the Kew Museum. Our museum of drugs is very meagrely provided at present. We propose to give it a special commercial character, and to show in it not only sound drugs, but also damaged and adulterated specimens, and to give what information we can on the trade in the various articles. Our college has no endowments whatever. We live on the students' fees. But the wholesale druggists, the manufacturing chemists, and the pharmacists of New York have supported us handsomely, and have subscribed \$30,000 towards the expenses of a new college building, which is now in course of construction. We open again in October, and my time for returning home is drawing near. Thank you, I am enjoying my visit to this country immensely, and so are Mrs. Rusby and my little daughter, who came over with me."

#### Bankrupteies and Failures.

Re FANNY MERRITT, 55 and 57 Hyde Park Road, Southsea, Chemist.

The first meeting of the creditors of this trader was held on June 27, at the offices of the Official Receiver, Portsmouth, before Mr. W. F. J. Hunt, Assistant Official Receiver. The receiving order was made on May 31, and the statement of affairs filed showed liabilities 3521, 19s. 2d.; and assetsstock-in-trade, estimated cost 150*l*., estimated to realise 100*l*.; trade fixtures, 20*l*.; furniture, 7*l*. 10*s*.; life-interest, 25l.; book-debts, 2l.; total, 154l. 10s.; less preferential creditors, 12l. 17s. 6d.; deficiency, 211l. 6s. 8d. The debtor's statement of the causes of failure was: "I do not think my husband was solvent when he died. I cannot say for certain. Taking the property at what he gave for it, he was perfectly solvent, although he lost at the Kingston Road shop. Want of capital, inability to keep stock, and consequent loss of trade. I was unable to deal with the property owing to the terms of my husband's will. Extra expenses of a qualified assistant at 104l. a year since the death of my husband. Loss occasioned by the fire in Kingston Road in March last. I believe I lost quite 100!. by that." The Official Receiver was appointed trustee, and the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt.

The Official Receiver states that Mrs. Merritt has carried on the business since the death of her husband in January, 1890. The business was commenced by the late Mr. Merritt in 1882, and a branch was carried on at 48 Kingston Road, Portsmouth, from September, 1889, to March, 1893, when a fire occurred on the premises. At the death of Mr. Merritt his estate appears to have been solvent, but in some financial straits, owing to losses in the Kingston Road business, and to the fact that his capital had been invested in the purchase of the property in Hyde Park Road and of a house in West Street, Southsea. The Hyde Park Road property, for which 650l had been given, had been mortgaged to the Portsea Island Building Society, and prior to his death Mr. Merritt had deposited the deeds of the West Street house, for which he had paid 170l., with the same Society, in anticipation of an overdraft being required. This, however, was not called for during Mr. Merritt's lifetime, but an overdraft was obtained subsequently by Mrs. Merritt, who was executrix under the will of her husband, out of which she paid her husband's creditors, and thereafter continued to make repayments on account of the mortgage to the Building Society. The terms of the husband's will and Mrs. Merritt's powers thereunder are not clear, and a case has been stated for the opinion of counsel to ascertain whether Mrs. Merritt was absolutely entitled to the estate or was merely a tenant for life. Upon this depends whether the Building Society, who are not otherwise fully secured, have the power to retain the deeds of the West Street house, and other questions affecting the general body of creditors. In the statement of affairs the bankrupt has assumed that she has a life-interest only in the properties. The net profits of the business from May 31, 1892, to the date of the receiving order were 431. 12s. 8d. The household expenses of debtor and seven children for the same period were 1041. Estimated loss by fire at shop in Kingston Road, 1001. Depreciation in stock, 501. The creditors are:—

	£	s. d.
	. 31	6 6
	19	19 2
	14	19 8
	18	14 3
	. 10	8 4
	. 28	0 0
	28	0 0
	. 10	7 6
	. 10	19 9
	10	10 0
	. 23	14 8
	15	4 5
uro	18	18 4
	17	3 10
	12	0.0
	22	0 0
	10	11 4
	. 10	8 4
l.		
	10	0 0
	auro	

Re John Griffin (trading as John Griffin & Son), 9
Mincing Lane. Colonial Broker.

A FIRST meeting under the failure of this debtor was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on June 23. No statement of affairs had been submitted, but the liabilities were approximately estimated at 53,000*l*. of which about 26,000*l*. is secured upon property at Leytonstone. The value of the available assets had not been ascertained.

The Official Receiver said he knew very little of the case. The debtor was at present in an asylum, but on his behalf a list of creditors had been filed.

It appeared that sufficient notice of the meeting had not been given to the creditors, and an adjournment was ordered for a week so that they might decide as to the appointment of a trustee.

#### Re WILLIAM HENRY WESTMORELAND, 7 St. Helen's Terrace, North Kensington, Chemist.

The accounts have been issued in this case from the London Bankruptcy Court, together with the Official Receiver's observations thereupon. They show unsecured creditors, 66l. 17s. 6½d.; partly secured creditors, 460l., holding as security a policy on the debtor's life of no present value; preferential creditors, 19l. 0s. 3d.; assets. 74l. 16s. 3½d.; and a deficiency of 471l. 1s. 6d. The assets comprise—cush. 3l.; stock-in-trade estimated to have cost 250l.. and expected to realise 50l.: household furniture, &c., 10l.; good book-debts, 11l. 11s. 3½d.; and bad and doubtful debts valued at 5s.

Mr. Wildy, Official Receiver, reports that the debtor filed his own petition on June 12; that he commenced business as a chemist in March, 1899, at 7 St. Helen's Terrace, North Kensington, with a capital of 440*l*. borrowed from his father, who is now stated to be a creditor for 460*l*. The business cost 275*l*., and was purchased on representations which, according to the debtor, were incorrect. The debtor attributes his failure to loss on trading caused by illness, depreciation in the value of surrounding property by the conversion of a neighbouring convict establishment into a short-term prison, and excess of expenditure over profits. The takings appear to have been insufficient to meet expenses. The debtor has produced a cash-book, debtor's ledger, and sales day-book, which do not sufficiently disclose the business transactions or financial position during the three years preceding the failure.

The first meeting of creditors was held on Wednesday, before Mr. Knight, acting for the Official Receiver. It appeared that the proofs were lodged too late to enable a quorum to be formed, consequently no resolution was passed, and the case, being one of summary administration, was left.

in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound up in the usual course of bankruptcy. The public examination is appointed for July 11. Messrs. Clarke, Rawlins & Co. attended the meeting on behalf of the debtor.

The following are the principal creditors, viz.:—

#### Unsecured.

Sanger & Son, 2 Winsley Street, Oxford Street, W... 32 10 0

#### Partly Secured

Westmoreland, W. C., Salisbury (the security held is a life policy stated to be of no value) . . . . . 460 0 0

#### Preferential.

Robinson, J., 23 Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street, E.C. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 16 5 0

#### Re John Evans, Mumbles, Swansea, Chemist, &c.

This debtor, who carried on business as a chemist and grocer at Belmont House, Mumbles, near Swansea, came up for his public examination at the Swansea Bankruptcy Court on June 23, before Mr. Registrar Howe. The liabilities to unsecured creditors amount to 686*l*. 5s. 6*d*., and the assets 309*l*. 2s. 3*d*., leaving a deficiency of 377*l*. 3s. 3*d*. Debtor alleged as the cause of his insolvency depression in trade and want of capital. He admitted that after he discovered his insolvency he kept his business on with a view of disposing of it as a going concern. When he commenced trading in 1891 he had a capital of 80l. The examination was adjourned.

#### REVIEWS

#### Ephemeris.

WE have recently received another number of this from the author, Dr. E. H. Squibb, of Brooklyn, N.Y. It comprises brief comments on the materia medica, pharmacy, and therapeutics of the year ending November 1, 1892, and is a paper read by title at the ninth annual meeting of the New York State Medical Association. To this the author adds a reprint of a paper published by him in 1857 on the decomposition of chloroform by the addition of alcohol.

The Medical Annual and Practitioner's Index, 1893. Bristol, John Wright & Co. 8vo. Pp. 768 (partly advertisements). 7s. 6d.

It is surprising how well the volume keeps up to the standard reached a few years ago. Now in its eleventh year it is better, if not bigger, than it has ever been before; the engravings are more numerous, and a number of coloured plates have been added. The abstracts are concise and explicit, and have been written by specialists in each department.

London B.Sc. Guide. By Tutors of University Correspondence College, 32 Red Lion Square, Holborn, W.C.

THOSE who desire more detailed advice regarding B.Sc. (Lond.) than what is given year by year in our Educational number should get a copy of this book, which, we presume, is issued gratis by the College. There are also matriculation and intermediate science guides, each of the three stating the best course of study to pursue, the best books to read, aud giving such hints as the experienced tutors know to be needful.

The Year-book of Science for 1892. Edited by Professor BONNEY, F.R.S. London, 1893: Cassell & Co. (Limited) 8vo. Pp. 520. 7s. 6d.

To put a complete digest of a year's science in a 500-page volume would be impossible. The editor and contributors of this Year-book do not hazard the feat. What they do is to give "a review" of the year, the branches dealt with being physics (including astronomy and meteorology), chemistry, geology and mineralogy, animal biology, and

botanical biology. In chemistry Professor W. Ramsay, F.R.S., deals with the physical side, Mr. Harold Picton with the inorganic, and Mr. Picton and Mr. Charles F. Baker with the organic. The work on the whole is very well done. Of course, the contributors' chief difficulty is to decide what should be rejected, and generally they have erred on the safe side by giving prominence to enuneiation of principles or the discovery of important facts which modify them. Of the chemistry sections the organic is a little lop-sided, most of the space being devoted to an exposition of the benzine ring and a few compounds which are still the subject of dispute amongst young chemists. It would be better if the contributors would refer to such matters as the latter very briefly, as anyone who takes as much interest in them as the disputants would refer to the original memoirs. We notice that santonin (spelled "santonine") is included amongst alkaloids on page 249, although the paragraph describes a reaction which is purely glucosidal, and there is a paragraph for glucosides on page 251. One of the best sections in the book is that on animal biology; the first part of it is a good record of the year's literature, and the second on "animal physiology and pathology," by Dr. C. S. Sherrington, is exceedingly readable. We hope to find the Year-book very useful for reference, and would commend it to the attention of those who wish to keep pace with the progress of science generally.

Digestion and Diet. By Thomas Dutton, M.D. London: Henry Kimpton. 2s.

This may be described as a work in two parts. Part I., set forth on the title-page as "Digestion and Diet Rationally Discussed." Part II., not set forth on the title-page, but consisting of numerous press extracts concerning another book by the same author. This other book rejoices in the pleasing title "Indigestion Clearly Explained, Treated, and Dieted, with Special Remarks on Gout, Constipation, and Obesity, and a Chapter on Rearing of Infants.'

In the first part the writer begins by telling us that we will find his book "of great service if read in conjunction with the author's work on Indigestion Clearly," &c. With all duc deference, we venture to doubt if such a conjoint perusal would be of "great service"; but we can commend the work before us as one of the best examples we have seen of "English as she is spoke." Space forbids us giving many instances of the author's style, but we quote this as fairly typical:
"The reader who has the interests of the poor at heart (I hope everyone has) will do well to let him (sic) read this work." We doubt if the poor would be profoundly thankful, for the work referred to is "Indigestion Clearly," &c. We really cannot give the title in full, although the writer himself quotes it so on almost every other page.

As for the matter of the book, it is pretty much on a parwith the style. For example, cremation is described as a process by which all the water is driven out of the body, and all the solids are left behind. We learn that "fish are divided into (a) sea-water, (b) fresh-water, (e) shell-fish, (d) turtles." Now, fish are fish, and the shell-fish is not a fish. We must confess we have heard of certain innocents who were in doubt about this fact; but we never before heard of anyone who mistook a turtle for a fish. This, however, is nothing to the delicious touches our author is capable of, for a few lines further down he gravely tells us that "the turtle is a rara aris." Here we must draw the line. We may be simple and unsophisticated, but we cannot be expected to believe that the poor turtle is both a fish and a bird; and we would respectfully ask Dr. Dutton to make up his mind one way or other before he writes on this subject again.

Disinfectants and Antisepties. By Dr. E. T. Wilson. London: H. K. Lewis. 1s. per dozen.

THESE little cards contain a description of the more commonly used antiseptics and disinfectants, with a table of directions as to their various uses. In addition, there are some serviccable general instructions regarding the steps necessary to secure thorough isolation at the outbreak of a case of fever, and disinfection after its termination. In households where infectious disease has broken out these cards should be useful and valuable.



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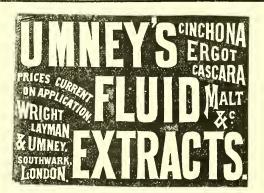
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#### Editorial Comments.

#### THE NEW U.S. PHARMACOPŒIA.

The decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopæia is almost an accomplished fact. for in a few months, probably in time for the International Pharmaceutical Congress, the work will have advanced so far as to enable the Committee of Revision to place copies of the Pharmacopæia in the hands of pharmacists. It is well known that this Pharma-

copæia is essentially a pharmacist's production. The Committee, it is true, is elected by physicians and pharmacists jointly, and is composed in practically equal numbers of members of each calling; but the greater part of the work falls upon pharmacists. Two of these-Dr. Ricc, of New York, and Professor Remington, of Philadelphia-occupy the principal offices (President and first Vice-President), and the determination of new standards is purely the pharmacist's duty. It is also to the advantage of the Pharmacopæia that several of the medical men on the Committee of Revision have been trained in pharmacy, so that they are enabled to bring to bear upon their work a knowledge of medical requirements tempered by counter experience, and they are more ready than their strictly medical colleagues to appreciate the arguments of the pharmaceutical members and to sympathise with their aspirations. One result of the combination is that those in our own calling are justified in regarding the United States Pharmacopæia more critically than any other publication of the kind; and this has undoubtedly been to the interest of pharmacy generally, for the American work has in many respects led the way for European Pharmacopæias. This was the case with the last edition, published in 1882, and we are in the position to say that the forthcoming work will exercise a salutary influence upon Pharmacopæia revision.

First, in regard to general principles, the Committee have adopted a position which we may call strictly conscrvative. Thus, it was instructed to give special attention to standardisation, with the object of introducing assay processes for the more important or potent drugs and their preparations; but in view of the present condition of our knowledge of all drugs, except cinchona, nux vomica, and opium, and with the experience of the past ten years in the application of the Pharmacopæia standards by public analysts, the Committee have not gone beyond the three drugs mentioned, and the preparations made from them only are standardised. The standards adopted for the crude drugs are approximately the same as the British; but the methods of assay are quite different. We shall deal with these matters in due course; but, in the meantime, we may state that the method adopted for determining the cinchona and nux vomica alkaloids are acidimetric, and the opium assay consists in precipitating the alkaloids with ammonia, and washing with ether and ether-water. In regard to tests for medicinal chemicals, the Committee have endeavoured to replace quantitative gravimetric processes by volumetric methods, which, although not considered to be so accurate, are more expeditious and sufficiently precise for pharmaceutical purposes. We are glad to notice in this connection that the Committee have not relied upon published reports of commercial chemicals, but have rather followed those up by personal experiment with all brands in the American markets; and the tests adopted are sufficiently rigorous to exclude articles which are notoriously bad, while they do not require a degree of purity unattainable by economical and enlightened technical methods. There is no change in chemical nomenclature to report, further than the simplified and now common method of expression, potassium iodide or quinine sulphate for iodide of potassium or sulphate of quinine, and at the same time respect is paid to pharmaceutical usage by the retention of such distinctive titles as "corrosive mercuric chloride" and "mild mercurious chloride." Even here, however, there is a slight change, for the "ic" and "ous" are imported into the Pharmacopæia for the first time, and where these terminations are suitable distinctions in the case of other metallic salts, as in ferric chloride and ferrous sulphate, they have been adopted. It is pleasing to notice that the Committee refuse to adopt the new chemical spelling-sulfur, quinin, bromid, glycerol, &c. recently recommended by a Convention of American chemists, although they were specially urged to do so. Pharmacy is not ripe for that yet; indeed, the transition of chemical nomenclature and spelling is still embryonic, and authorities are wise to wait development. Chemists might take a lesson from botanists in this matter. Botanists aim to reduce confusion, rather than make new terms; their tendencies are conservative, not creative; and in regard to botanical nomenclature the Pharmacopæia Committee have followed the rules adopted last year by the Botanical Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is substantially based upon the Paris Code of 1867, also adopting the Genera Plantarum limitations of genera, so that they are fairly in accord with the recommendations of the Geneva Congress.

Pharmacy, as will afterwards be seen, has received a large share of the Committee's attention, and it is, perhaps, not to be regretted that their work has not been productive of any striking novelty. United States pharmacy deals largely with concentrated preparations; and the one in one fluid extracts were felt by many enlightened pharmacists to be in themselves imperfect preparations, and to require such man'pulative skill as to relegate their production to manufacturing druggists, who hold a place midway between wholesale druggists, or dealers in crude drugs, and retail pharmacists.

These considerations led to the suggestion that fluid extracts might be replaced by one-in-two tinetures; but, on going into the matter practically, the Committee found that the proposed preparations as a class were not free from complications which render their inclusion in the Pharmacopeia at the present stage impossible. While rejecting these, the Committee also reject the abstracts or dry extracts (one of the solid extract in two) which were introduced in 1882. These have never been popular because of their hygroscopicity, yet their existence has been the means of setting several English houses to work, and they have succeeded in producing permanent dry extracts of the same strength as the B.P. preparations.

At last the aspirations of many, probably the majority, of American pharmacists are to be satisfied by the introduction of the metric system, for throughout the Pharmacopcia the formulæ, with few exceptions, are expressed in grammes and cubic centimetres. The rule "solids by weight, liquids by measure" holds good, except when it is better or easier to weigh a liquid than to measure it. This change was necessary. American pharmacy is cosmopolitan, and has within its ranks, and the highest ranks too, a large number of men who have received their initial training on the Continent of Europe. To such the transition from the metric system to grain measures is a more disturbing influence than the opposite change can be to indigenous pharmacists of good education. And, apart from that, the metric system is in itself better adapted for quantitative work of all kinds.

There is only one other feature of the Pharmacopæia which need be referred to at present—viz., the absence from it of substances which cannot be produced except under patented processes, or which are protected by proprietary rights. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Convention in 1890, and the Committee have adhered to it; for of the eighty-eight new articles introduced, none come strictly within that heading. Consequently, few synthetic remedies are included; but the Committee have followed the example of the British Pharmacopæia by officialising adeps lanæ hydrosus. Many improvements have been effected, and in respect to some groups there is evidence of the most painstaking care.

#### A METEORIC CAREER.

A SHORT time ago the news came that Mr. H. H. Warner, the originator of the "Safe Cure" patent medicine which was so widely advertised a few years ago, was in serious financial difficulties. The company which now carries on the "Cure" business, and which has its headquarters in London, announced that it was in no wise affected by the misfortunes that had befallen its originator, but the report of Mr. Warner's own troubles was not denied, and has since been amply confirmed. Mr. Warner's assets are estimated to produce about 10,000l., which is said to be but a fraction of his present liabilities. Only a few years ago, when he was the "Hon. H. H. Warner," a prominent member of the Legislature of the State in which he resided, and a man in whose hands, according to popular belief, everything turned into gold, he received 300,000l, in cash, besides 400,000l, in shares in the "Safe Curc" concern, from the gentlemen who turned the then much-advertised patent medicine into a company. How much he made out of the shares in consequence of the well-remembered "Warner Corner" nobody knows. As the drama of Mr. Warner's meteoric career unfolds itself in the Courts, the veil will probably be lifted to some extent on the incidents which have brought about the disappearance of this huge fortune. Meanwhile it will be of interest to give some particulars of the earlier struggles and conquests of the man whose name will always rank among those of the most interesting personalities in the American patent-medicine trade.

Mr. Warner was born on a farm in one of the Central States of America, but, not taking kindly to the parental vocation, he apprenticed himself, at the age of 15, to a tin-smith at Memphis, from whose shop he emerged as a tin-pedlar. A little later he developed into the owner of a tin-shop somewhere in Michigan, and afterwards opened a hardware store at Ann Arbor. This business failed after a run of five years. It is a singular fact that Mr. Warner's bankruptcy occurred just as the old United States Bankruptcy Law, under which creditors to whom a debtor gave up the whole of his property were debarred from any further claims upon him, expired. Mr. Warner scheduled himself under the provisions of this law the day before its expiry.

Stripped of his hardware store, Mr. Warner became a travelling salesman in hollow-ware for a Western house, subsequently opening up the safe-line with such success that, as an American writer graphically puts it, "he left a wake of safes in his track all over Western New York and Pennsylvania." The next step was to develop the safe-business on his own account, in partnership with a gentleman named Greenleaf, who does not appear to have distinguished himself in any way. Mr. Warner, however, was exceedingly successful in this line, and within three years of the dissolution of his partnership with Greenleaf his safe-manufacturing business at Rochester had assumed such dimensions that he had over a hundred travellers constantly on the road. In the meantime Mr. Warner had twice married, but there are no children of either union.

Mr. Warner's commentary upon his ex-partner was characteristic of the man, who, whatever his failings, is certainly a marvel of energy. "He had but one failing," said he of Mr. Greenleaf; "he was born tired." The words "Safe Cure" were invented by Mr. Warner as a kind of pun upon his business in iron safes, and were certainly as happy a hit as anything in the history of the proprietary-medicine industry. The formula for the remedy appears to have been the device of a Dr. Craig, whom Mr. Warner took into partnership, and with whom he subsequently quarrelled furiously,

the rumpus ending by the ejection, bag and baggage, of the doctor, who learned too late that Warner would brook no rival near his safe-throne.

It is related that Dr. Craig, who was practising in Rochester as a herb-doctor, treated Mr. Warner for a complaint from which he was suffering by some compound then comparatively unknown. After the patient's restoration to health he determined to push the remedy as a patent medicine, and engaged Dr. Craig to compound it at a remuneration of \$1,800 yearly and 10 per cent. of the profits. Mr. Warner had already made a respectable fortune at the safebusiness, but he appears to have invested the whole of this without hesitation in advertising the "Safe Cure."

At first the success of the enterprise seemed somewhat doubtful, and there is a story that a Mr. Duffy, a local wine and spirit merchant, from whom the alcohol or wine required in the manufacture of the cure was obtained, had become the creditor of the firm to such an extent that when about to leave for Europe he left instructions that no further credit should be given to the manufacturers of the remedy during his absence.

When Mr. Duffy got back home, however, the crisis in the history of the cure was passed and money was flowing in rapidly. The wine-merchant developed an unbounded faith in Mr. Warner, and is said to have subsequently embarked the whole of his fortune in various enterprises proposed by that operator. The Safe Cure man's enemies aver that, owing to this fact, a few years later Mr. Duffy failed for about a million dollars. He got over his troubles, however, and is now reputed to be again a very wealthy man.

It is said that since the commencement of the "Safe-Cure" business Mr. Warner spent over \$5,000,000 in newspaper advertising, apart from other means of making his "Cure" known, which included the establishment of an astronomical observatory. The growth of the business was such that the firm migrated from the original modest premises to a magnificent seven-storied building with a floor capacity of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  acres in North St. Paul Street, Rochester.

The successful patent-mcdicine man spent money freely, building a house for himself at a cost of \$\mathcal{g}150,000\ as well as a splendid yacht in which he was accustomed to take his occasional holidays. Gradually the "Safe Cure" business established branches in England, Germany, Austria and Australia-

The story of the formation of the Warner Safe-cure Company in England, with a capital of 550,000*l*., and an earl and a couple of M.P.'s for directors, is still a matter of recent history. So are the notorious Stock Exchange operations between, it is surmised, the Hon. Warner and a syndicate of allies on one side, and a party of professional stock-wreckers on the other, which ended in the complete rout of the latter, who had sold, without actually possessing them, blocks of ordinary shares at a figure much below that at which the stock was quoted when the company was floated, and were cornered so completely that at one time, it is said, 130*l*. was paid for 10*l*. shares, in order to enable the sellers to fulfil their contracts, the only alternative to which was bankruptcy, and consequent expulsion from the Stock Exchange.

The loss of Mr. Warner's fortune appears to have been owing mainly to the ill-success of nearly all speculations into which he entered privately apart from the "Cure." He had a great weakness for mining-shares, and he lost a large fortune in a glucose-factory venture. For this business, which was a dead failure from the first, Mr. Warner put up an immense building in Kansas City—the heart of a grain country—and imported machinery at great expense from Germany. But never a pound of glucose was made at the works, and when the concern went irrevocably to the bad Mr. Warner alone was a loser to the tune of nearly half-a-million dollars.

The observatory at Rochester cost about \$100,000, and was put under the charge of Dr. Swift, "the comet-finder," upon the condition that he should raise the funds to equip it with a telescope. The citizens of Rochester among them subscribed \$13,000 for the instrument, which was 22 feet long and weighed 3 tons. It ultimately became the personal property of Dr. Swift, and as soon as Mr. Warner came to grief the astronomer had the telescope removed from the observatory, lest it should fall into the hands of the creditors. The observatory is now among the assets of the estate, and Dr. Swift is said to have gone West to make plans for his future sphere of labour.

Mr. Warner was at one time a member and office-bearer in the Episcopal Church of Rochester, but quarrelled with the congregation, and finally left the church. He also had a chronic difficulty with the Baptists, who had had the temerity to build a church next to the observatory—a proceeding which, in Mr. Warner's opinion, ruined the scientific institution. At one time he threatened to take the latter down, and build an Episcopal church in its place. Mr. Warner was also fond of taking part in the municipal affairs of Rochester, and, when things were conducted in a way which did not suit him, was accustomed to menace the councillors with leaving the city and removing from it the whole of his business.

Now he is temporarily under a cloud, but with the readiness of resource which characterises financial geniuses of the Warner ilk, it is quite possible that within a few years he may once more attain to that wealth which covereth a multitude of failings, and end his career in the odour of sanctity and a renewed halo of "Honourableness."

#### THE REV. H. R. HAWEIS ON MORELL MACKENZIE.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE was almost the type of medical specialists. If he did not exactly create the part, he did an immense deal to make it popular. For the last twenty years or so, whenever specialism in medicine or surgery has been referred to, either favourably or unfavourably, the conduct and career of Sir Morell Mackenzie have been first in the mind of both writer and reader. By character and ability Morell Mackenzie forced his way into popularity and practice, and was distinguished among his contemporaries by the keenness of the affection and the bitterness of the hatred which he inspired. His professional life was a stormy one, with a dramatic climax which commanded the attention of the civilised world. That such a story was worth telling no one can deny, but we cannot think that the Rev. H. R. Haweis has proved himself to be the heaven-sent biographer. It has been stated in the newspapers that Sir Morell Mackenzie's family have objected to the work—a circumstance we cannot wonder at. But we can hardly suppose the reason of their dissatisfaction is, as has been hinted, that certain of the controversies in which the doctor was concerned were not suppressed. It would have been ridiculous to attempt to record the life of Sir Morell Mackenzie without a full account of the vehement attacks and vigorous defences which brought him so prominently before the public, first in connection with the Throat Hospital; later in his bitter conflict with the German surgeons during the illness and after the death of the Emperor Frederick; and, lastly, in the ridiculous vote of censure which the College of Physicians passed upon the book in which he replied to the attacks which had been made upon him. Nor do we for a moment consider that it was at all necessary that a biography of the eminent surgeon should have been written by a

member of his own profession. A truly broad-minded medical man who knew Sir Morell and could appreciate his many sidedness, and who could recognise also with the semihumorous indifference which he himself possessed, if he did not always manifest it, the littleness of professional rivals and so-called colleagues, would have been the ideal biographer But to pourtray him accurately it was by no means necessary to understand minutely his art. What we complain of in Mr. Haweis's book is that be has apparently taken no trouble to ascertain the incidents of those years when the future specialist was establishing himself and forging his way. O the critical period between qualification and success we have no record whatever. That an aunt provided him with the means of leaving the desk of an insurance office and of graduating as a physician, that he got certain testimonials from his teachers, and that he went out one day with a sister and hired a few rooms for the Throat Hospital which he projected is everything Mr. Haweis has to tell of the time between his boyhood and his fame. Of the circumstances which directed young Mackenzie's practice into the path in which he became eminent we have no indication, except that he was introduced to the laryngoscope in Germany in 1859 (Vienna. which is not in Germany, appears to be intended) by Professor Czermach. The Throat Hospital controversy and the records of the attendance on the German Emperor are shovelled into the biography in such a way as to convey no clear idea of the merits of the disputes; and, worst of all, the narrative is disfigured all along by the perpetual introduction of the biographer's own personality. "He was in the habit of consulting me whenever there was any difficulty" "I remember visiting Mr. Cleveland, the President of the United States"; "The last time I saw Tennyson he said"; "The last time I saw Garibaldi"; and so on, are specimens of a great many of Mr. Haweis's egotisms. Mr. Haweis's speech at a Throat Hospital meeting is given in the body of the book, while Sir Morell's is packed into an appendix; and when a dinner was given to Sir Morell at the Métropole Mr. Haweis records his own attendance there in this characteristic fashion: "On that memorable evening I entered the Whitehall Room of the Hôtel Métropole to find myself surrounded by a very remarkable collection of men." The italies are ours.

#### THE CANON ON THE CARBOLIC SMOKE-EALL.

The appearance of the name of the "Rev. Canon James Fleming, B.D., St. Michael's Vicarage, S.W., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen," on the prospectus of the Carbolic Smoke-ball Company (Limited) came as a surprise to the investing as well as to the pharmaceutical world. How the clerical world regarded it we have no means of judging. It was, anyhow, a clever catch on the part of the company, and the reverend Canon showed himself capable of abundantly justifying the confidence of the promoters in his worldly wisdom. A correspondent of the Times having called attention to the fact that gentlemen in such a position as Canon Fleming were not likely to have—or, at any rate, were not supposed to have sufficient time at their disposal to make them really useful members of the board of a commercial company, though the appearance of their names as sponsors for the undertaking was likely enough to attract incautious investors, the reverend Chaplain in Ordinary responded as follows:-

St. Michael's Vicarage, S.W., June 23.

Sm,—The reason I consented to join the board of the Carboli: Smoke-ball Company (Limitet) was that I have derived much benefit from the use of the smoke-ball. It is the only remedy I have come across, in more than thirty years' use of the voice in public, which steps an ineipient cold and prevents it from travelling down into the chest.

When I was invited to join the board I saw good, not harm, in doing so, more especially as it involved a very slight call on my leisure. I would not

have joined it if I did not believe the enterprise to be humane and thoroughly bond fide.

If, however, on consulting with friends whose advice I value they think it expedient I should do so, I will place my resignation in the hands of the directors and retire.

I hope the conscience of your anonymous correspondent is as clear as mine is of any harm.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. FLEMING.

A few days later it was announced that Canon Fleming had withdrawn from the directorate, which was a pity for the company's interests. The most experienced patent-medicine man might envy the maiden effort of their reverend rival quoted above. Never was an advertisement more artistically drafted or more skilfully placed.

#### VETERINARY CHEMISTS.

In a letter to the *Veterinary Record*, Mr. T. J. Keech, M.R.C.V.S., of Blandford, says the recent decision

ought to rouse the veterinary profession into agitation for an alteration of the statute, which it seems, permits a chemist to issue a book on the diseases of animals, giving symptoms, causes, and treatment, and—this is the material point—to therein call himself a reterinary chemist, and as such to induce the public to apply to him for remedies for treating the ailments of diseased animals.

It is a fact that the miserable statute in question really permits a chemist to do all these things, and we are glad Mr. Keech has come to recognise this. He continues:—

Is not the term *reterinary* calculated to lead the public to the conclusion that the user is possessed of veterinary skill? In my judgment the term *reterinary* chemist is a trespass upon the rights of the members of the R.C.V.S. If it is uot, then the legal protection of the members of the said College is a myth, and the sooner the statute is altered the better for all legally qualified veterinary practitioners, especially those living in the country.

There wisdom speaks. Get your statute altered before you try again to read into it a monopoly which Parliament never intended to give. We shall be on hand when the new Bill comes forward.

#### PHARMACY IN THE NEW REICHSTAG.

No qualified apotheker will sit in the newly-elected Reichstag. This is a considerable disadvantage to German pharmacy, for there is every probability that alterations in the laws governing the craft will be brought before the Assembly. In the old Reichstag pharmacy was efficiently represented by Dr. Witte, of Rostock, who was a member of the "Richter" or anti-army-bill group of Radicals. Dr. Witte, though a qualified pharmacist, was not, we believe. actually in business as an apotheker, but as a uranufacturing chemist; but he spoke up well for his craft on more than oue occasiou, notably when the "Nationalisation of pharmacies," a favourite plank in the Social Democratic platform, was under discussion. He has now gone under in the wave of popular disapproval that has temporarily wrecked the German Radical party, and the seat has been gained by the Conservatives. Another apotheker, Herr Marggraff, of the Berlin City Council, who stood as a candidate, did not even get so far as the second ballot; while a third, Herr Caesar, who contested Erfurt as a "National-Liberal," received 3,581 votes, against 6,326 given to his "anti-semite" competitor, and 7,654 for the Social Democratic candidate. The two latter, therefore, had to fight for the seat at the second ballots, when the "auti-semite" was elected. Among the candidates for the Reichstag was a Mr. Freese, a Berlin manufacturer, whose programme includes the "communalisation" of all new concessions for pharmacies, and their leasing, by the commune, to qualified apothekers. The election-returns in the German papers are by no means clear; but it would seem that this Mr. Freese has been elected at Bremen as a Radical, gaining the seat from the Social Democrats. We believe, too. that the new member for Mannheim—Bassermann—a National-Liberal, who gained the scat from the Social Democrats, is connected with a wholesale drug-firm. In the second district of Berlin, Professor Virehow, a Radical, who has held the scat for years, has at length been defeated at the second ballots by his Social Democratic opponent, Fischer, who obtained nearly 10,000 votes majority, owing to the refusal of the Conservatives to support the professor against him. It is said, however, that another Radical will resign his seat in Professor Virehow's favour.

#### IS VANILLA A PARASITE?

Some time ago Mr. Geo. N. Beringer, of Philadelphia, asserted at the college there that vanilla is not a parasite, and he expressed his astonishment that such an authority as the Encyclopædia Britannica should have perpetrated that mistake. This touches Mr. E. M. Holmes, no doubt, for he was the writer of most of the drug-articles in the Encyclopædia; it also touches Mr. C. E. Hires, of Philadelphia, in respect to the fact that Mr. Beringer started his remarks from a circular issued by Mr. Hires's firm. Mr. Hires did not succumb at once, but wrote to two Mexican firms-Messrs. Montessoro & Scagno, of Gutierres-Zamora, and Mr. L. S. Silvers, of Papantla—who reply (we quote from the Pharmacentical Era) that they have often cut the vanilla-plant 5 or 6 feet above the root, and that it lives from the sap of the tree after the root is cut for two or three years, but by that time its rootlets grow down to the ground again, the plant bearing flowers and fruit during the whole time. On the other hand, when the tree upon which the plant attaches itself dies, the plant fails to propagate and will soon show decay. While admitting that his knowledge of the vanilla from the islands of the Indian Ocean is not as full and as ripe as that of the Mexican, Mr. Hires adds that all information received on the subject warrants him in stating that the cultivated and wild plants bearing fruit in these countries take their sustenance and life from the sap of forest-trees.

#### TRACHEOLOGY.

Specialists have mapped out among themselves the human body, inside and outside, with such eagerness that it is a surprise to fiud any little spot left not appropriated. A certain Dr. Beck, of New York, has discovered that the neck is worthy of particular study. It is, it appears, particularly rich in tumours. In the New York Medical Record he sets this theory forth under the title of "Tracheology."

#### THE TURKISH CUSTOMS AND TRADE.

Mr. W. H. Wrench, the acting British Consul-General at Constantinople, has just sent a report to the Foreign Office calling attention to the jucreasing tendency of the Turkish Customs officials to place difficulties in the way of the importtrade with the Ottoman dominions. The ridiculous pretexts under which goods shipped to Turkish ports are delayed, confiscated, or subjected to fines by the savages whom the jealousy of the great Powers still enables to keep up the burlesque of an organised Government in South-castern Europe, might be passed over as a joke if, unfortunately, they were not also calculated to interfere seriously with au important branch of our foreign trade. Here are some examples:—A quantity of vellow aniline colours were examined at the Custom-house and pronounced harmless. It was subsequently discovered, however, that the powders in question, when sprinkled upon glowing embers, gave forth a crackling sound such as that produced by ordinary table-salt under similar circumstances. They were at once declared to be explosives, and were handed over to the Grand Master of Artillery. A consignment of chlorate of potash, shipped to the address of a hospital at Constantinople, was confiscated upon the same grounds as those mentioned above. Some advertisement-

cards for a manufacturer of candles, ornamented with eoloured representations of aneient Pompeii and Pompeiian women in elassical costume, were believed by the authorities to represent Turkey and Turkish women, and were stopped on that account. Some casks of malt-vinegar were stopped by the Custo n-house as unfit for human consumption. After consular representations, a sample was sent to the School of Medicine for fresh analysis, which, when finally obtained, showed the vinegar to be of excellent quality, and it was eventually released. A regulation having been passed prohibiting the entry into Turkey of all drugs of which the ingredients are unknown, the Custom-house authorities at once seized upon and confiscated patent medicines of all kinds, such as "Collis and Browne's Chlorodyne," "Eno's Fruit-salt," "Coekle's Pills," and even a bottle of "Rowland's Macassar Hair-oil." A consignment of "sanitary walkingsticks," for the use of persons of sedentary habit, was seized upon the ground of their being weighted, and, therefore, daugerous. Surely, the sooner this gang is ejected the better for business, at any rate.

#### MEDICINAL PLANTS FROM SIERRA LEONE.

A report on the botany and geology of Sierra Leone has just been published by the Foreign Office. It is the joint work of Mr. G. F. Scott Elliot and Miss Catherine A. Raisin, and contains some information of pharmaeeutical interest Mr. Elliot was attached to the Anglo-French boundary commission, which has lately traversed the interior of the country, and he had therefore exceptional facilities for collecting specimens of native plants of medicinal and other economie value. He has brought with him about 2,000 specimens of these, most of them quite unknown to European materia medica. Some of them have already been identified, others are at present being examined by Mr. E. M. Holmes, who proposes to publish the result of his investigations shortly. Some of the native medicines may ultimately acquire a footing in Europe, but most of them are not likely ever to possess more than an aeademic interest. Of the kola, Mr. Ellict says that it "grows freely everywhere, and was found from the sea-level to fully 3,000 feet at Sumbaraya in the Talla highlands. It begins to bear in seven years, and is in full bearing after eight to ten years. Each tree is said to yield 3l. to 4l. per annum, and hence a plantation ought certainly to include a large number of these trees. The yield given by Mr. Fawcett is 125 lbs., or 4,000 seeds per treethat is, 81. to 101. per tree, or 800%, an acre." Mr. Elliot's views of the market value of the drugs which he describes are likely to lead to disappointment if anyone should be induced to start drug-collecting or drug-growing in Sierra Leone upon the strength of them. Thus he would have it that African vanilla would be worth from 20s. to 25s. per 1b. whereas it is hardly likely, even when of fine quality, to fetch more than half that figure; and he tells us that "cubebs, Piper Clusii—(sie)—grows freely at Sierra Leone," and that "its seeds are worth some 201. per cwt." Apart from the fact that even true cubebs are not worth now a third of the figure mentioned, a little investigation would have shown Mr. Elliot that the fruits of Piper Clusii are quite unlike those of the true cubeb in their medicinal action, that they are well known to pharmacologists, and would probably be unsaleable if consigned to our drugmarket.

BORIC ACID occurs in hops, according to Brand. Hops, both cultivated and wild, plucked direct from the growing plant, were found to contain the acid, it being detected in the leaves, stems, and tendrils, as well as in the actual flower. As a consequence, borie acid occurs in German beer to the extent of at least 0·1 per cent.

#### MARRIAGE.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

WHITCOMBE—MARSHALL.—On June 29, 1863, at the parish church, Rogate, Sussex, by the Rev. J. Barrow, vicar, Charles Whitcombe, chemist and druggist. Petworth, to Sarah Rebeeca Marshall, of Mizzards Farm, Rogate. Silver wedding.

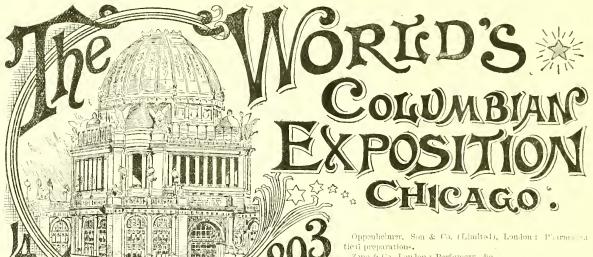
#### DEATHS.

ALDER.—Mr. William Alder, late Secretary of Spratts Patent (Limited), died, after eighteen months' illness, at his residence, 24 Surrey Lane, Battersea, on June 23. He had been connected with the business for twenty-three years, and previously was publisher of Fun, when owned by Mr. Edward Wyland. He was buried at Brompton on June 27, the funeral being attended by a large number of the staff and friends.

HENRY .- Mr. John F. Henry, for many years head of the patent-medicine house of that name at No. 24 College Place, New York, died on May 31 last, at his house in Brocklyn. Mr. Henry was born in Waterbury, Vt., in January, 1834. In that town he also obtained his education, and there be first started in business for himself as a wholesale druggist. His business prospered and grew so rapidly that he found it necessary to establish branch houses in Montreal and New Orleans before he had reached his twenty-fourth year. At twenty-four the young Vermonter conceived the idea of coming to the metropolis, and proceeded at once to act upon it. He disposed of his business in Waterbury, with its branch houses as well, to William Richardson & Co., and Henry Johnson Lord, and coming to New York, entered into partnership with Congressman Demas Barnes. The new firm established itself at No. 21 Park Row, just twenty-six years ago, and was successful from the beginning. years later, however, Mr. Henry bought out his partner's interest, and, Mr. Barnes retiring, moved to No. 24 College Place, where he remained until the time of his death, the firm having lately removed, however, to No. 48 Park Place. During his twenty-six years' business career Mr. Henry made hosts of friends here, all attracted by his hearty geniality, unassuming modesty, and frank friendliness. In local politics Mr. Henry was one of the foremost figures on the Republican side, and had been a candidate for several high offices. For the last two years he was a member of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee. He was also a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyv, of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and of the Chamber of Commerce. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and two sons, of whom one, John F. Henry, jun., is assistant appraiser of the port of New York. The funeral took place ca June 4. Although Mr. Henry had been in the wholesale drug-business for a quarter of a century, and was once thought to be worth over \$200,000, the real estate he left behind him is estimated at only \$2,000, and his personal property at only \$10,000. Mr. Henry's friends say that he would probably have died a wealthy man had he had less political ambition.

THOMAS.—Mr. Henry O. Thomas, Medical Hall, Llangollen, died very suddenly on June 26. Mr. Thomas, who was in his thirty-fifth year, had just returned home after a holiday tour in North Wales. He contracted a severe cold, and on Sunday serious symptoms showed themselves, death resulting in the afternoon. Mr. Thomas was a member of the Llangollen Loeal Board, and president of the Llangollen Literary Society, and was highly esteemed in the town.

TELL THE TRUTH AND LOSE YOUR PATIENT.—" Doctor," said the patient, "I believe there's something wrong with my stomach." "Not a bit of it," replied the doctor promptly. "God made your stomach, and He knows how to make them. There's something wrong with the stuff you put in it, maybe, and something wrong with the way you stuff it in and stamp it down, but your stomach is all right." And immediately the patient discharged him.



#### BRITISH MANUFACTURES EXHIBITS.

A LTHOUGH the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building covers a ground-area of  $30\frac{1}{2}$  acres, it is so admirably proportioned that the interior view is neither bewildering nor beyond the visual comprehension of the visitor. vast machinery-hall at the Paris Exhibition looked, if anything, larger, a circumstance due to the fact that from wall to wall was one span, while the Chicago covered field is divided into three—a large central span, and a smaller one each side of it. Moreover, the wide galleries (50 feet all round) Iessen the desert expanse and add 131 acres to the floor-space, while in the centre of the eentral aisle—Columbian Avenue-stands a high clock-tower, as wide at the base as Nelson's monument in Trafalgar Square; and this, with the massive porticoes of France and Germany, north and south of it, has a most pleasing effect. As a matter of fact, the area is so well broken up that the visitor has to use mental exertion to recollect that he is in one apartment.

The European nations mentioned share with Great Britain equal spaces, and altogether eighty nations and colonies, as well as the Education exhibit, are sheltered under a roof beneath which the standing army of Russia might manageuvre.

The space occupied here by Great Britain amounts to 100,400 square feet—figures which convey better than any words the vastness of the total area. We have already referred to the bareness of the British section as compared with its immediate neighbours, and it may be added that the Commissioners have made no charge for space. This cannot be considered a judicious arrangement, for the expense of space is trifling as compared with what the formation and attention to an exhibit costs; and had the Commissioners made a charge, they could have got sufficient to erect a portico, or otherwise distinguish the section handsomely, without imperilling the luxury and sumptuousness of Victoria House.

The British groups included in the building, so far as they directly interest us, are 87, chemical and pharmaceutical products, and druggists' supplies; and 88, paints, colours, dyes, and varnishes. Four dozen firms in these departments have had space allotted to them, and, with few exceptions, they are all in position at the time of writing.

#### THE EXCEPTIONS ARE-

James Anderson & Co. (Limited), London: Soaps, cosmetics, and perfumery.

Henry Ellison, jun., Cleckheaton: Carboline, carbolic acid, &c.

J. Foote & Son, London: Toilet accessories.

J. Hickisson, London: Marking-ink.

Movilla Potash Liquid-soap Company (Limited), London.

Zeno & Co., London : Perfumery, &c.

By an unfortunate accident the Patent Borax Company, of Ladywood, are deprived at present of the advantages of their exhibit. An attendant, in cleaning the glass walls of their case a few days ago, opened wide two of the plate-glass doors, whereby the equilibrium of the case was disturbed, the

whereby the equilibrium of the case was disturbed, the whole thing fell to the ground and was picked up in smal bits.

A considerable number of the British exhibits seem to be sadly neglected. The only ones where The Chemist and Druggist representative found regular attendance during two days spent in the department were those of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., J. Gosnell & Co., Hindes (Limited), Thomas Jackson, Lever Bros. (Limited), A. & F. Pears (Limited), and Duckett & Co. Some of the other cases were overlaid with a smooth layer of dust when we sought to inspect them, and in several instances fine displays were simply wasted for the want of a little attention. The firms who make exhibitions pay are those who first of all spare no expense in producing something attractive, and then do not object to the additional expense of putting their goods under the charge of a responsible person whose duty it is to attend to them and nothing else. What is worth doing should be done well.

It will not be practicable to adopt any special order for our notice of the British exhibits at the World's Fair. The first place may, however, be given to a lady.

#### MISS SARAH SPRULES, OF WALLINGTON,

who is one of the unfortunate exhibitors of perfumes whose goods are unattractive because the cases are dusty. Our representative caught a young fellow dusting them one evening, when all the people were filing out of the building, and on the day previously, before he could look at them himself, he had to beg a feather-duster from a neighbouring exhibitor. Miss Sprules has two cases, and in these she has displayed her lavender waters and lavender salts very nicely indeed. English lavender such as this catches on in the States.

#### F. C. CALVERT & Co., OF MANCHESTER,

have no special representative for their exhibit, which at the time of our visit was also one of those much in need of a dusting. Their handsome ebony-and-gold case contains samples of the different grades of carbolic acid manufactured by them displayed in museum-jars and in the commercial forms, but disinfectants, soaps, and toilet preparations arranged very tastefully constitute the bulk of the exhibit, which is placed in a conspicuous position.

#### J. & E. ATKINSON,

the Bond Street perfumers, have an elegant case of their products at the extreme corner of the British space, where it has exceptional prominence worthy of the rich character of

the perfumes which are contained in it. There is nothing particularly novel shown, but all Americans have long ago



discovered the merits of this firm's products. Their case will be welcomed as a familiar friend.

#### LEVER BROTHERS (LIMITED),

of "Sunlight" soap fame, "take the cake" for display in the British Court. Their soap and glycerine are all that they want to show, and to give effect to the former they have had a more modest showcase for their display. It is a flat case, standing upon a plain pedestal, and in addition to the kola-nuts we noticed cocoa, chocolate, elixir, and wine. The only other medicinal preparations are a series of lozenges—such as one of Euphorha pilulifera and papain and cocaine, together with samples of the N. W. & K. Adeps lane and Palma Christi, the tasteless castor oil invented by Dr. Standke. A select exhibit of cachets and Anstadt's apparatus for filling and sealing them complete the collection. The exhibit is unattended.

#### THOMAS JACKSON, OF MANCHESTER,

exhibits only one article—viz., "Prince Albert" cachoux. For this an upright case is used, in which a pretty coloured boy (that there are degrees of beauty and want of it in the negro race Chicago gives evidence enough) holds a tray full of the silvered pilules. The base of the case is covered with 6d. boxes of the cachoux, and the interior is prettily draped.

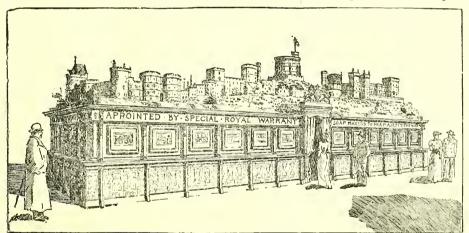
#### PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (LIMITED)

happen to be in Group XVIII., but their exhibit is placed in the Manufactures section. Briefly, it may be said that the exhibit exemplifies the manufacture of candles, glycerine, and soap, and the manner in which the specimens are displayed, together with the artistic character of some of the candles, secures the exhibit a large share of attention. Two busts of the Queen, with a draping of claret plush between them, form a corona to the pile, and they are set off by a stearine statuette, closely resembling Columbia, at each of the four corners. One side of the case is devoted to lubricating-oils and night-lights, including the new "Gondola" brand, with pretty silver and crystal gondolas in the foreground. Another side is devoted to glycerine, a third to candles, and the fourth to toilet-soaps.

Writing on June 12, our representative says:-The weather

during the past week (except on Saturday) was eminently favourable for the Exhibition, and the advent of Princess Eulalie, who, on behalf of Spain, does homage to the country which Spanish enterprise won for Eastern civilisation has materially assisted in popularising the World's Fair Railroad and tramears have been uncomfortably crowded from 7.30 A.M. for the few cool hours of the morning, and it is noticeable that many travellers come straight from the great railroad termini to the Exhibition. Sometimes as many as 4,000 people visit an at-

tractive stand in one day. Under such conditions the work of the reporter becomes embarrassing, and he may now and then be called upon by the inquisitive visitor to explain things. The feeling is not uncommon amongst exhibitors that the Fair will be a success from a business point of view, although it may fall far below the estimate in actual attendance. That estimate, it may be remembered, was 250,000 per day, but the average has scarcely reached the half of that, and the compulsory closing of Jackson Park on Sundays (should it be ratified by the Supreme Court) will seriously prejudice the attendance, there being in Chicago an immense German community, which dearly loves the pleasures of the beer-garden on Sundays. Perhaps the attendance may increase when the railroad companies reduce their rates, if they do at all, and that may fairly be questioned, for the newspapers nag at the companies day after day, and they show no signs of conceding a cent, while the amount of traffic already appears great enough to tax the transit resources to the utmost.



erected in a space 45 feet by 18 feet a house of two apartments, one used as a reception-room and the other as a store. There are half-a-dozen boy-attendants under the charge of an English manager. The boys are clad in spotless linen costume. The reception-room is decorated in the dome with frescoes symbolic of early dawn, sunrise, noonday, and sunset, the stained glass at the apex representing the seasons. The vestibule is decorated with Japanese paper, and the dome-paintings symbolise the commerce of the world in ships of Columbian type. The glass represents the four winds. Handsome as all this is, the crown of the structure is the feature which attracts most attention. It is an accurately reproduced model of Windsor Castle; but, truth to tell, Americans are quite at sea as to what it is—e.g., one hapless woman described it to a companion as an English laundry: a suggestion as Philistinic as William Morris's dream of the Houses of Parliament being turned into a manure depôt in days far distant. "Sunlight" soap scores, nevertheless.

THOMAS CHRISTY & Co., OF LIME STREET, E.C.,

score on kola preparations, in which they deserve to rank as the principal exponents in the Fair; but they could not have

PANCREATIC JUICE is capable of hydrolysing glucosides.

#### Legal Reports.

ALLINSON v. THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

This case came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Collins, sitting without a jury, in the Queen's Bench Division, at the Law Courts, on Monday.

Law Courts. on Monday.

Mr. B. Coleridge, Q.C., and Mr. Young were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., and Mr. Muir McKenzie re-

presented the Medical Council.

Mr. Coleridge stated that the plaintiff was a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, in Edinburgh. Mr. Allinson impugned the conduct of the General Medical Council in having, on May 28, 1892, erased his name from the register for having been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect. He was aware that the Courts had held that this Council, called into existence, as it was, by law to deal with these cases, were, and not the Court, the judges of what was infamous conduct in a professional sense. But there were two grounds upon which the plaintiff relied. First, he impugned the constitution of the Court that dealt with Mr. Allinson's case, because upon it sat a member who had by his agents taken an active part in the prosecution of the offender. The second point was that, although the defendants stated that they took action on the ground of infamous conduct in a professional respect, the real ground upon which their action was founded was in respect of the plaintiff having adopted a theory in medicine or surgery that was not in accordance with the professional view. Since 1879, Mr. Allinson had been a licentiate of the two Colleges at Edinburgh, and for seven years had been editor of the medical column of the Week'y Times and Echo, in which he gave advice as to health in answer to correspondents. He gave vent to his strong views that nature and not art was the great healing-power in the world, and urged that if people would abstain from alcohol, tobacco, meat, and drugs their health would be better. Those opinions were accompanied with very hostile views on the burning subject of vaccination. Mr. Allinson contributed to the paper articles on hygienic subjects. Other publications taken objection to were a pamphlet on vaccination that had been withdrawn from circulation, a work entitled "Golden Gates," &c. It was also said that the plaintiff's name was all over London as recommending a particular kind of bread. The charge made against the plaintiff was that he advertised himself by advertisements of a character discreditable to the profession. When the case was investigated before the Council his views were openly derided by loud and somewhat unseemly laughter. The objection to the constitution of the Court was that Dr. Phillipson, of Newcastle, who sat upon the Court during the inquiry as a member of the General Medical Council, was strongly interested in the Medical Defence Union, who acted as prosecutors. Mr. Coleridge read the notes of the inquiry, from which it appeared that the plaintiff spoke of the medical profession as wholesale poisoners, because they used poisonous drugs. He was opposed to the drug system in toto; but in one case had recommended a correspondent to obtain some acetic acid and get the chemist to apply it.

Mr. Justice Collins dismissed the action with costs.

#### IS COLOURED ACETIC ACID VINEGAR?

On Monday last, at Doncaster, Charles Hough, grocer, St. Sepulchre Gate, was charged with selling a pint of "vinegar" which was not of the nature and substance demanded by the purchaser. Mr. A. H. Allen, public analyst, Sheffield, said the liquid consisted chiefly of a factitious product composed of dilute acetic acid, coloured and flavoured to imitate vinegar. The sample did not contain more than 12 per cent. of true vinegar, and bore the same relation to real vinegar that margarine bore to butter. In defence it was stated that 2 cwt. of malt, 1 cwt. of molasses, and 125 gallons of wood vinegar were used in producing 1,000 gallons of the article which defendant had sold, and this, it was contended, came within the definition of vinegar as contained in the "Imperial Dictionary." The Magistrates convicted the

defendant, and imposed a fine of 10s. and costs. Notice of appeal was given on behalf of the manufacturer.

#### LIEBIG'S EXTRACT IN THE SEA.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT-OF-MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED), as part owners of the cargo on board the German s.s. Pathe, sued the General Steam Navigation Company of London, in the Court of Admiralty, on Monday and Tuesday, as owners of the s.s. Rainbon, for the loss of property on board the Falke, which was sunk in a collision between the two vessels in the North Sea, eight miles off the Terschelling light-ship, in the afternoon of April 6. The Falke was from Antwerp to Hamburg, and the Rainbow from Hamburg to London, both with general goods, and in a fog each heard the other's signals, but neither saw the approaching vessel in time to avoid a collision which resulted in the Falke being sunk; but no lives were lost, her master and crew getting on board the Rainbow. The Court found both ships to blame.

#### A SPIRIT OF NITRE CASE.

An interesting case under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act was heard at Nuneaton Petty Sessions on Thursday, June 29.

Mr. F. W. Parkinson, chemist and druggist, Atherstone, was summoned by the local inspector for selling sweet spirit of nitre alleged to be deficient in ethyl-nitrite to the extent of 30 per cent.

Mr. Bland, Nuneaton, on behalf of the County Council, prosecuted, and Mr. H. Glaisyer, Birmingham, acting for

Haydon's Agency, defended.

The County Analyst, Dr. Bostock Hill, proved the analysis according to the British Pharmacopæia, 1885. The article should, when treated, yield 7 times, or not less than 5 times of its volume of nitrous-oxide gas. The sample did not comply with the requirements, as it only yielded 33 times its volume of gas, and without the ethylnitrite the drug would be nothing but alcohol and water, with, perhaps, a trace of acid. In such a case, the consensus of medical opinion was that the drug was valueless.

In cross-examination, Dr. Hill said the specific gravity of the sample was 848.7; the percentage of ethylnitrite was 1.24. He found no methyl. He denied that there were two preparations known to the public and the trade as sweet spirit of nitre and spirit of nitrous ether. It was necessary that ethylnitrite should be present, as the drug was used to

induce perspiration.

Mr. Glaisyer contended there were two preparations, and that there was no authority for holding that the introduction of the spirit of nitrous ether into the Pharmacopæia rendered the supply of sweet spirits of nitre illegal. The article supplied was genuine sweet spirit of nitre, and there; was no pretence that it was spirit of nitrous ether.

Dr. Hill said the drug contained 1.24 per cent. of ethylnitrite, whereas it should have contained at least 2 per cent. There was no such official substance as Mr. Glaisyer

suggested.

Mr. Parkinson said the drug was sold in the same state

as he received it.

After other witnesses had been examined, the Chairman said the Bench had decided to dismiss the case. The solicitor for the defence applied for costs, stating that Mr. Parkinson had been put to a deal of trouble and expense. Costs were allowed, the Chairman remarking that no fraud on the public had taken place.

CONTINENTAL DRUG CROPS.—We hear from Germany that fennel-seed, of which the new crop is not due until the end of October, has become exceedingly scarce, especially in the finer grades. The high prices which have ruled for cortex franguli (continental) have encouraged a good many gatherers to collect this bark. Calamus-root has been harvested in very large quantities, and is exceptionally cheap. It is thought that the price of German chamomiles will show no alteration. In Eastern and North-eastern Germany the chamomile-crop has been a total failure, but from the Southern and Western parts of the country, as well as from Hungary, offers are being made at very low prices. Lovage-root is sold out completely. Linden and elder flowers are likely to be plentiful and cheaper.

#### Trade Hotes.

MESSRS. MAY, ROBERTS & Co., of 9 Clerkenwell Road, have taken up the agency for some new French perfumes, manufactured by Messrs. A. Bourjois & Cie., of Paris. The quality of the perfumes leaves nothing to be desired, and the stock is rendered specially attractive by the fact that they are put up in ingeniously-constructed cases, which, on opening, spring the bottles into a more prominent position. In some they are raised into a sloping posture; in others they are fixed on metal supports and spread out into a fan-shaped



tin. The novelty is quite interesting enough to make a sale of three bottles instead of one on many occasions. Messrs. May, Roberts & Co. are also introducing a new patent insect-powder bellows, the

style of which is shown in the accompanying engraving. The top of the vessel is of leathered canvas with a metal disc in the centre, and pressure on it forces the powder through the tube. It is very convenient in use, and can be readily refilled.

This firm have just got out their new half-yearly price-list, revised up to date. It contains 160 pages, and, as evidence of the life in the druggists' sundries business, it may be mentioned that 128 new illustrations have been introduced into this edition.

It seems likely that Thursday next will be generally observed as a holiday—at least, by the wholesale houses in the City of London. The wholesale druggists, we believe, have agreed pretty unanimously to close all the day, and the druggists' sundries houses, we understand, will generally close either wholly or for the latter part of the day.

A NEW series of granular effervescent preparations worthy of special note have been manufactured by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys. The particular feature which characterises these products is the small and uniform granulation which has been obtained. In contrast with many of the cheap granular preparations known in the trade there are, in Messrs. Allen &



Hanburys' products, no lumps and no dust. All the series, so far as we have examined them, seem to correspond in this respect. The smallness and regularity of the granules ensures a prompt and an even solution when they are added to water. It may be also noted that these effervescent preparations are put up in bottles fitted with a new patent stopper, the upper

part of which is a measure providing in each case the minimum dose of the medicine in the bottle. In the ease of the citrate of magnesia this is, of course, not much more than a convenience; but it is a valuable addition to the bottle in the case of such preparations as granular effervescent antipyrin, phosphate of iron, sulphate of soda, and others.

Messrs. Lorimer & Co. are putting before the trade a new Infant's Food, fully digested, and free from starch. It is readily soluble in milk or water, and has a pleasant malty flavour. The food is manufactured in America, and Messrs. Lorimer are offering it to chemists at a very moderate whole-sale price. In order to assure a fair profit to retailers, they undertake not to supply it to any retailer who sells it at a margin of under about 40 per cent. To buyers of a moderate quantity the offer is made to supply it with the vendor's name on the label instead of that of Dr. Fenwick, which appears in other instances.

#### DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

Bowness, William, South William Street and William Street, Workington, chemist and druggist. Surety and assignee, John Bowness, Workington, gentleman. Dated June 22: filed June 27. Unscenred habilities, 2851. 3s. 8d.; estimated net assets, 937. 7s. 5d.; creditors, preferential, 51l. 12s. 7d. Composition of 6s. 6d. in the pound, payable within four months from date hereof, secared by the said surety, and absolute assignment to him in consideration thereof. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

		.7	S.	€2.
Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool	 	 19	19	3
Bowness, John, Workington	 	 20	0	0.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London	 	 11	14	4
Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh	 	12		
Nicholson, John & Co., Leeds	 	12		
Raphael & Co., London		 11	8	3
Wilson & Kitchin, Whitehaven	 	 10	18	0
Woolley & Son, Manchester	 	 50	0	0

Fisher, Edwin, 160 Stamford Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, chemist and druggist. Trustee, John T. Trotter, Brazennose Street, Manchester, I.A. Dated June 16; filed June 23. Unsecured liabilities, 1,7311. 17s. 6d.; estimated net assets, 7341. 5s.; creditors fully secured, 11. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

			24	0.	14.
Ardern, James, Ashton		 	15	0	0
Ashton, John, Ashton		 	200	0	0
Ashton Private Loan Company, As	hton	 	74	10	0
Blundell, Spence & Co. (Limited)		 	40	2	0
Cooke, Dr., Ashton		 	15	0	0.
Cremwell Brothers, London		 	37	18	6
Geddes, Oldham		 	27	11	8
Gibson, Jabez, Dukinfield (executor	rs of)	 	56	10	0
Grierson, Edward, Ashton		 	150	0	0
Jewsbury & Brown, Manchester		 	21	19	0
Hirst, J. C., Ashton-under Lyne		 	12	15	11
Jaekson, M., Manchester		 	20	9	10-
Knott, J. F., Ashton-under-Lyne		 	10	0	0.
Knowlson, R. H., Ashton		 	82	0	0
Manchester & Liverpool, Ashton		 	195	0	0
Messenger & Sons, Birmingham		 	30	19	0
Mitchelson, T., Huddersfield		 	275	0	0
Paraffin Light Company, Manchest		 	21	0	0
Sharp Brothers, London		 	33	9	2
Shaw, Henry, Ashton		 	10	10	0.
Star Loan & Discount Company, M			156	13	0
Waterhouse, J. & Co. Ashton.		 	19	10	10
Williams & Sons, Wolverhampton		 	30	18	6
Williams & Bons, Wolvernampeon		 	00		

Riley, John Peet, 161 Cleethorpe Road, Great Grimsby, chemist. Trustee, James Saltmer, Market Place, Hull, wholesale druggist. Dated June 20: filed June 23. Unseenred Habilities, 1382, 15s. 3d.: estimated net assets, 250l. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

				Q 0.	44.0
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull			 	24 13	5.
Robson, William, Beverley				10 0	
Hobson, William, Beverley				17 18	
Sissom, Bros. & Co., Hull	• •	• •	 • •	26 3	5

(and 31 nnder 10%.)



Notice to Retail Buyers: - It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

#### 12 CANNON STREET, E.C., June 29.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—Tending rather easier. Liquid 95-percent. is worth 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon; Crystals 34° to 35°,  $5\frac{3}{4}d$  per lb.

ACID (CITRIC).—Slightly dearer. Good commercial quality sold at 1s.  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. from the makers this week, but now 1s.  $5\frac{3}{4}d$ . per 1b. 1s asked.

Alcohol.—Good brands of German potato-spirit are easier at 9.3d. c.i.f. per proof gallon in bond for 2,000-gallon quantities, naked. This price shows a drop of one decimal point, as a result of the rain which has fallen in Central Europe.

Ammonia Salts.—In consequence of the strong advance in sulphate of ammonia, caused by the scarcity of gas-liquor, many ammonia salts have advanced in price. Carbonate is firm at  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb., the rise quoted in our last issue; Salammoniac keeps at 35s. and 37s. per cwt., according to quality; and Muriate has risen 20s., grey being now 24l., and white 29l., per ton, Sulphate is quoted to-day at 13l. 2s. 6d. to 13l. 5s.

ANISE.—Stocks are very much reduced everywhere, and sales have been made up to 28s, per cwt. for good green Russian of last year's crop. Older seed may be had at from 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. per cwt., according to quantity.

Araroba. — Supplies remain very scarce, quotations ranging from 1s. 2d. per lb., for ordinary to 2s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f. terms, for good natural quality.

BALSAM PERU.—Not quite so firm. There is some good balsam, unworked, of direct import, on the market, for which the owner would not, he says, refuse a bid of 6s. 9d. per lb.

Balsam Tolu.—In our report of last week the price was given erroneously as 1s. per lb. It should have been 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. The c.i.f. price is from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., according to quality.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE) .- A sale of China camphor, June-July shipment, is reported at the advanced price of 113s. 6d., c.i.f. terms. The arrivals of Formosa camphor in Hong Kong from May 10 to May 25 were again very heavy-viz., 1,276 boxes. On the spot 130s. has been paid for China.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—All quotations are unchanged. German is offering at 1s. 8d. to  $1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. net, according to quantity, for July delivery.

CANARY-SEED.—The stocks are now said to be very low everywhere, and some considerable time must yet elapse before the arrival of the new crop. The market keeps firm at 60s. to 70s. for Turkish, 65s. up to 74s. for Morocean, and 77s. 6d. to 80s. per 464 lbs. for Spanish seed.

CARAWAY-SEED.—A firm market at 25s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt., according to quality. Crop reports from Holland continue unfavourable. At the spice autions 170 bags fair to good Dutch sold at  $25s.\ 6d.$  to  $27s.\ 6d.$  per cwt.

CARDAMOMS.—The exports of cardamoms from Ceylon between January 1 and June 5 have been:—1893: 191,734 lbs.; 1892, 179,248 lbs.; 1891, 165,229 lbs.; 1890, 173,600 lbs. This year only 98,378 lbs. have been shipped to London, 17,845 lbs. taking their way to Germany, and 75,007 lbs. to

Cassia Lignea is much dearer, and sales of about 4,000 boxes have been made at from 25s. to 28s. 6d. per cwt. for good whole quill.

CEVADILLA.—The stocks are now so small that holders are able to obtain 3s. per lb. for this drug.

CHAMOMILES.—Very firm at 72s. 6d. to 75s. per cwt. for good Belgian.

CHILLIES are cheaper. At auction 200 bales Zanzibar sold at 30s. 6d. to 32s. for common, and 35s. to 36s. for medium stalky mixed red.

CHLORATE OF POTASH is flat at  $8\frac{1}{4}d$ , per lb. on the spot, 8d. for July-August, 7\frac{3}{4}d. for July-December, and 6\frac{3}{4}d. per lb. for 1894 delivery.

CINCHONA.—The fortnightly bark-auctions this week were of very small extent, six catalogues comprising the whole of the supply, which amounted to:-

	1	rackages	1	'ackag	ges
Ceylon cinchona		715 of	which	521	were sold
East Indian cinchona		400	77	208	29
Javan cinchona		44	,,	44	23
S. American cinchona		46	21	46	2>
		1,205		819	
		1,205	,,	819	"

The assortment of bark was a fairly satisfactory one considering the small quantity offered, the total supply representing about 104,000 oz. (2,900 kilos.) sulphate of quinine, or an average of, say, 2.3 per cent. The Indian barks included about 200 bales of old stock, imported in 1886 and 1887. For most of these only a fraction of 1d. per lb. was obtainable, and about one-half was bought in, offers of  $\frac{3}{8}d$ . per lb. being refused for low mixed chips. There were a few parcels of good renewed red and grey shavings from Ceylon, but the Indian barks were very poor. Yellow bark was scarcely shown at all. The tone throughout the auctions was quiet, but there was no further decline on the low rates of the last preceding sales, and the unit remains upon an average from  $\frac{11}{16}d$ , to  $\frac{3}{4}d$ , per lb. The following are the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:-

	- 1 F	- Peer-	
			Lbs.
Agents	for the Mannheim and Amsterdam works		49,620
	" Auerbach "		23,690
Agents	for the Frankfort o/M. and Stuttgart works		22,030
	" Brunswick works		21,989
	,, American and Italian works		21,139
	" Paris works	• •	12,780
Messrs.	Howards & Sons	• •	2,970
Sundry	druggists	• •	21,782
	Total quantity of bark sold		176,000
	Bought in or withdrawn	1	105,616
	Total quantity offered		281,616

It should be understood that the quantity of bark purchased gives no indication to the equivalent of quinine acquired by the buyer. The following are the prices paid for sound bark:

CEYLON CINCHONA.—Original.—Red varieties: Dust, 1d.; very common and woody to fair bright quilly and branch chips, 1d. to  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ .; stem chips,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 2d.; common to good bright shavings,  $1\frac{1}{4}d$ . to  $2\frac{3}{4}d$ . per 1b. Some low chips of old import sold at  $\frac{3}{4}d$ . per 1b. Grey varieties: Very common to fair stem and branch chips,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$  to 4d.; shavings,  $2\frac{1}{4}d$ . to  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb.; root, 3d. to 4d. per lb. Yellow varieties: Fair branch chips,  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ .; root, 4d. per lb. Renewed.—Red varieties: Common to fair branch and stem chips, 2d. to  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ .; stem chips,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ .; fair to good shavings,  $2\frac{3}{4}d$ . to  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. A few lots of low chips of old import sold at  $\frac{1}{8}d$ . to 1d. per lb. Grey varieties: Fair to good chips, 3d. to 4d.; medium to good bright quilly shavings,  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . to  $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb.

EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.—Original.—Red mixed chips, very dull to fair,  $1\frac{1}{4}d$ . to  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ .; shavings, very dusty,  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb. Ordinary grey chips,  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 3d. per lb.; renewed red

chips,  $2\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb.

JAVA CINCHONA.—Forty-four bales Ledger bark from Java sold at  $1\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb. for common crushed stem, and 1d. per lb. for ditto branch.

SOUTH AMERICAN CINCHONA.—A recently-imported parcel of 46 bales cultivated Bolivian *Calisaya* in good but somewhat irregular quills sold at  $4\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb. for sound, and at  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 4d. per lb. for country damaged bark.

The following are the exports of cinchona from Ceylon during the periods between January 1 and June 5: 1893, 2.099,831 lbs.; 1892, 2.675,845 lbs.; 1891, 2,417,611 lbs.;

1890, 3,890,902 lbs.

The exports of cinchona from Java during the ten months from July 1 to April 30 are given as follows:—

record	1892–93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89
	Amster- dam lbs.	Amster- dam lbs.	Amster- dam lbs.	Amster- dam ibs.	Amster- dam lbs.
Government plan- tations	533,034	536,677	484,087	445,940	723,491
Private planta- tions	5,911,599	6,140,017	5,718,577	3,709,648	2,989,780
Totals	6,444,633	6,676,694	6,202,664	4,155,588	3,713,271

CLOVES have been flat and dragging downwards throughout the week, with business at 3d, down to  $2\frac{\pi}{2}d$ . per lb. for October-December delivery. At auction 1,057 bales Zanzibar were mostly sold without reserve at lower prices—viz.,  $2\frac{\pi}{4}d$ . to  $2\frac{\pi}{8}d$ . per lb. for dull to fair quality.

COCAINE.—Prices are well maintained at the recent decline—viz., 16s. 6d. to 17s. per oz. for hydrochlorate, according to quantity.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Very slow of sale. Best white French crystals are quoted at 76s. to 76s. 6d. per cwt.; powder at 78s. 6d. per cwt.

Cubebs.—The exports of cubebs from Java during the ten months from July 1 to April 30 have been:—1892-93, 2,446 piculs; 1891-92, 1,315 piculs; 1890-91, 1,042 piculs; 1889-90, 1,039 piculs; 1888-89, 383 piculs.

ERGOT OF RYE.— German ergot is very firm, and, although not much actual business is reported, holders have raised their pretensions by several pence, 1s. 8d. per lb. being now the general quotation. Spanish ergot has all been withdrawn from the market for the present.

Galls.—Blue Bassorah galls have been in better demand during the last few days, with sales at 58s. 6d. to 59s. per cwt For fair green galls 48s. per cwt. has been paid. Fine white galls are scarce and wanted. Common kinds are offered at from 42s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. China firmly held.

GINGER.—Jamaica ginger is rather easier. Of 422 barrels offered at auction only a few lots sold, at 62s. 6d. for common dull to 72s. for medium bleached Rhatoon. Twenty cases rough limed, slightly mouldly, Japan ginger brought 43s. 6d., and 265 bags fair to good washed rough Cochin sold at 59s. to 60s. per cwt.

Guinea Grains are reported 1s, lower in Liverpool, with sales at 19s, per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—Soudan gums are offering rather freely, but buyers could only be tempted by lower prices than owners are as yet prepared to accept. From 55s. to 65s. per cwt. is nominally quoted, according to quality. Ordinary reddish Persian sorts (so-called insoluble) have sold privately at 21s. per cwt. At to-day's auctions a considerable quantity of East Indian gums was offered, but only a small portion sold, at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. on Ghatti, Bombay and Kurrachee Amrad being fairly steady. Aden gums were neglected, Turkey sorts 2s. to 3s. lower, and there was a considerable drop in Mogadore and in fine Australian. The following prices were paid:—White Mogadore, ordinary red and ambery, from 34s. to 69s.; Mogadore Amrad, fair small to pale, 32s. to 34s.; Soudan sorts, ambery and rather hard, 56s. to 60s.; Australian, fine pale frosted, but dusty, 30s.; low to crdinary block, 12s. to 23s. Ghatti: common dark to fine pale, 23s. to 54s.; pickings, 6s. to 14s.; siftings, 11s. to 14s. Aden: good pale but olibanum scented, 33s. 6d. Madras: ordinary dark and blocky, 29s. East Indian Amrad: common and brown, 27s. Kurrachee: good bright red to fine amber, 59s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.; fair red to good amber, 36s. to 45s. 6d.; dull red, 31s. 6d. to 32s.;

ordinary red to fair pale siftings, 23s. to 30s. 6d. Oomra: dark to good pale, 23s. to 39s.; ditto brown siftings, 22s. to 23s. per cwt.

GUM ELEMI.—There have been some arrivals in Hamburg lately, and the price now quoted from that port for good white Manila gum is 47s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

GUM OLIBANUM was slow of sale except in ordinary drop, which sold at an advance of 2s. Good clean to fine drop realised 46s. 6d. to 57s.; ordinary dark to fair palish, 26s. to 35s.; fair siftings, 14s. 6d.; fair to good pickings, 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—The market remains very quiet, although full prices must be paid to induce owners to part. First Bagdad gum is worth 14l., seconds 12l. 15s. to 13l., and thirds 11l. to 12l. per cwt. Syrian hog gum has sold in a small way at 75s. per cwt.

HONEY.—There have been considerable arrivals of honey from Chile iu Liverpool this week.

INDIGO.—The prospects of the Bengal indigo crop, says a correspondent, writing on June 6, are not quite so good as they have been, the plant now suffering from excessive moisture. In the Behar district the outlook has much improved, and manufacturing has just commenced.

INSECT-FLOWERS still rising, and quoted at varying, but generally much higher, prices. It is said that for closed flowers as much as 110s. to 120s. per cwt., f.o.b., is asked.

JALAP.—The following figures relate to the exports of jalap from Vera Cruz, as given in the official trade-returns of the port:—

То—	England	Germany	France	U.S.	Total
1890 1891 1892	Tons 4 2 15	Tons 11 25 17	Tons 1 2	Tons 27 23 51	Tons 43 55 85

LIME-JUICE.—Steady at 1s. 3d. per gallon for good, unclarified, Jamaica juice.

LINSEED very firm, at 56s. to 58s. for Sieilian. 43s. to 44s for Russian, and 43s. to 45s. for East Indian or River Plate seeds, all per 416 lbs.

NITRATE OF SILVER has, of course, been greatly affected by the fall in the price of silver metal. The drop since last week is about 3d, and to-day's quotation is 1s.  $11\frac{1}{2}d$ . for quantities.

OIL (CASTOR).—Reports from Calcutta, dated June 6, say that the manufacture of oil has been temporarily checked on account of the heavy rains. A fair amount of business has been done for export to the Colonies.

OIL (COCOANUT).—The silver crisis has greatly affected the price of this article. Last week Ceylon oil was still offering at 22s, per cwt.; now 25s. per cwt., c.i.f., is cabled as the price. On the spot, 26s. 9d. per cwt. is the price for fine. Good Cochin oil is held for 29s. on the spot, and for 27s. 6d., c.i.f. terms.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT.—American Oil of peppermint is slightly easier in London and offering at 12s. 6d. per 1b. for HGH. On the other hand, advices from New York report higher rates there. The Mitcham crop, it is now said, will certainly not yield more than half the amount produced last year. For good to fine quality from 32s. to 35s. per 1b. is asked.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star anise oil is very steady at 5s.7d. per lb. on the spot. There are no further sellers at the low rates accepted at the last auctions. For prompt shipment, 5s.5d., c.i.f., is the quotation. It is reported that oil of cassia is likely to be much dearer. The output, it is said, will only be about  $800\,\frac{1}{2}$ -picul boxes this season, against an average of 3,500. Such statements, however, must always be accepted with the greatest caution. Meanwhile, it is said that sales have been made at 3s.1d., c.i.f., on the basis of 70-75 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde, and that for 80-85 per cent. 3s.3d. per lb., c.i.f., is asked. (Tronella oil is steady,  $11\frac{1}{4}d.$  per lb., c.i.f., being asked for drums. Menthol

is very firm at 11d. 3d. per lb. on the spot. None is being offered for delivery. Japanese *peppermint oil* steady at 8s. 3d. per lb. for dementholised oil.

OPIUM.—The London opium market remains exceedingly quiet, and although holders of certain parcels of common druggists' opium are not disinclined to accept somewhat lower prices than they have been asking, no business has yet resulted. Some parcels have changed hands, however, in fulfilment of old contracts. For fine druggists, 13s. per lb is now asked, holders being very firm at that figure; fair to good is quoted at 11s.6d. to 12s. per lb. Fine Persian opium is worth from 11s. 9d. to 12s.; lower grades from 8s. per lb. for very ordinary upwards. Our Smyrna correspondent writes under date of June 14:—"This week about 60 cases opium have been sold, 50 of them (Yerli Talequale at the equivalent of 12s. 5d. per lb. f.o.b.) were taken by Powers & Weightman's agents, and 10 current Talequale by local speculators, at 11s. 11d. per lb. Nothing of the new crop has as yet appeared in the market, owing to the lateness of the season. The crop is now being collected in the lower districts, and harvesting will shortly also commence in the upper. A little rain has fallen, but it has come too late to benefit the late sowings, and we are still of the same opinion that the total crop will not exceed 3,000 cases. Some think that the whole outturn will not be over 2,500 cases." Our last reports from Smyrna (dated June 24) is to the effect that new talequale opium is now being sold in the producing districts at a price equal to 13s. 6d. per lb. laid down in London. We understand that the owners of the 40 cases of Patna opium, which are still here, being the residue of the parcel of which part was sold at last auctions, are in treaty for the sale of the whole.

ORRIS.—Several small parcels have come in from Morocco  $_{\rm t}{\rm his}$  week.

QUASSIA.—Very flat, and saleable only at easier rates. The stock here is not large, but the sudden demand that sprang up during the drought is wholly at an end. The last sales reported were at the rate of 8*l*. per ton for logs. Good chips quite nominal at 20*l*. per ton.

QUICKSILVER remains firm at 6l. 17s. 6d. from the importers, and 6l. 16s. 6d. to 6l. 17s. in second hand.

QUININE.—A very dull market. No further business is reported since the transaction at the last public sales. Probably  $9_8^2d$ . per oz. would be accepted for German bulk in second hand. It may even be that an offer of  $9_4^1d$ . per oz. might tempt one or two holders. The imports of quinine and other cinchona salts into the United States during the ten months ending April 30, 1893, are given at 2,850,712 oz. In the same period of 1891–92 they were 2.270,391 oz. The cinchona-bark imports are 1,782,937 and 2,809,794 lbs. respectively.

SALTPETRE.—Rough Saltpetre has advanced in price, and sales are reported on the spot at the rate of 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. per cwt., 17s. being now asked. At present, however, the price of the refined article has undergone no change.

SENNA.—Tinnevelly leaves are still arriving from Bombay. Since our last report about 300 bales have come to hand.

SHELLAC closed firmer last week with sales of orange TN at 108s. for August and October delivery. At auction only 363 cases of gum were offered, of which 172 sold at a risc of \$s.\$ on orange, and 3s. to 4s. on garnet lac. Second orange, unworked tair pale flat reddish, brought 110s.; Garnet, unworked cakey to good curly AC, 93s. to 96s.; Button resinous thirds and fourths, 105s. down to 87s. per cwt. When the decision of the Indian Government with regard to the coinage of silver became known, the market rapidly advanced, and considerable sales were made at rising prices. Garnet AC on the spot, 95s. cash, and near at hand, 93s., c.i.f. terms. Orange TN, August to October, at 112s. to 113s. per cwt. At the close shellac is slightly lower with sales of 800 cases TN orange, at 112s. to 112s. 6d. for August, and 112s. 6d. for September-October.

STICKLAC is lower. At the auctions  $100\,$  cases fair Siam sold at 54s. per cwt.

SULPHATE OF COPPER has declined to 16l. in London, and 16l. 5s., f.o.b. Liverpool.

Tonquin Beans.—The O. P. & D. Reporter considers that an improvement in the price of Angostura Tonquin beans is not unlikely, as it is thought that the stocks carried over from last season are small, and that the coming crop will prove a poor one, though as regards the latter point the opinions of the trade are not uniform. Some authorities make the estimate as low as 40,000 lbs.

TURMERIC.—Of 811 bags offered at the auctions, 167 bags damaged Benyal sold at 13s. 6d. per cwt.

#### THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

CANARY-SEED.—Good bright Turkish is selling at 62s. 6d. o 65s.

IRISH Moss.—Considerable sales, and market cleared of cheap lots—value of common now 7s. 6d.; medium, 15s. to 20s.

OIL (CASTOR).—The market has materially improved in consequence of the news from the East. Good second *Calcutta* is being sparingly sold at  $2\frac{3}{8}d$ , and forward much higher prices are asked.

QUILLAIA.—Selling steadily at 171. 17s. 6d. to 18l.

WAX (BEES).—Seven packages Gambia have been sold at 7l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. Chilian continues to sell at 7l. 5s. to 8l. 5s., according to quality.

#### THE DUTCH MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, June 23.

CINCHONA.—All the analyses for our sales on July 6 next have been published now. The manufacturing bark contains 25 tons sulphate of quinine, or 4·61 per cent. on the average. About 6 tons contain 1–2 per cent., 49 tons 2–3 per cent., 141 tons 3–4 per cent., 152 tons 4–5 per cent., 93 tons 5–6 per cent. 54 tons 6–7 per cent., 39 tons 7–8 per cent., and 1 ton 9–10 per cent. sulphate of quinine. The auctions contain 556 tons. instead of 557 tons as formerly stated.

#### THE MEDICINE-STAMP ACTS.

In the House of Commons on Thursday night Mr. Gully asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been called to the operation of the Medicine-stamp Acts, whereby an article labelled "Mixture for Neuralgia" was liable to duty, but if labelled "Neuralgic Mixture" it escaped duty; and whereby "Lamplough's Pyretic Saline" was not liable, but if sold to be taken as a dry powder would be liable to duty:

And, whether he would consider the advisability of repealing the Medicine-stamp Acts, at least as regards those preparations not protected by patent or by other special rights.

Sir William Harcourt: I am not aware that the facts are as alleged in the question; but if the hon, member will give me the particulars of any case which illustrates his statement, I will make further inquiries.

PHARMACOLOGY is, according to the Royal College of Physicians, the "action of medicinal agents on the body in health and disease." This the *Lancet* regards as a new meaning and incorrect definition. Why?

ANALYSIS OF A 'GRAPH.—F. M. Horn communicates to the *Pharmaeeutische Post* particulars of the examination by him of an excellent hectograph-mass. He first dissolved the mass in water, precipitated the gelatine with alcohol, estimated the glycerine by the acetin method, and took water by difference. The percentage composition turned out to be glycerine 70.5 per cent., gelatine 8.5 per cent., and water 21 per cent. These proportions were found to be excellently adapted for the purpose, but say 20 of water by preference.



#### Memoranda for Correspondents.

En letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

#### What is Vinegar?

SIR.—We can take no possible exception to the addition made by Mr. William Johnstone to our collection of definitions of "vinegar." This collection made no pretence of being exhaustive, but was intended to be fairly representative and authoritative; and hence we should not have included Mitchell's definition printed in 1848 had we known of its existence. Authors of that period, before the days of general Adulteration Acts, wrote more loosely than at present, when they may be supposed to have the fear of being cited as authorities more distinctly before their eyes.

But this consideration would not apply to the views of Hassall, whose work on "Food: its Adulterations and the Methods for their Detection," published in 1876 and quoted by your correspondent, deserved our recognition, and was

omitted through inadvertence.

But Mr. William Johnstone uses Dr. Hassall's work in a manner more ingenious than ingenuous. Thus, quoting from page 628, he makes his authority say:—"Acetic acid is the volatile principle, to the presence of which, diluted with variable proportions of water, vinegar mainly owes its aroma and pungency." In the work quoted by your correspondent there here follows a page and a half of other matter before the following passage occurs :- " The different kinds of vinegar may, according to their source, be divided and classified as malt, wine, cider, beet, sugar, and wood vinegar; but occasionally other fruits, as gooseberries and currants, are employed for the manufacture of vinegar." In Mr. Johnstone's letter these two passages, occurring on two distinct pages, are printed together, without the slightest indication of their true position in Hassall's work. Either Mr. Johnstone is blind, or he uses his eyes merely for seeing what he wishes to see, for on the very same page of Hassall's work from which he quotes, and immediately preceding the words, "Acetic acid is the volatile principle," &c., is a formal "definition of adulteration " of vinegar, in the following words :-

"Free sulphuric acid beyond the quantity allowed by law, or any other mineral acid, or vegetable acid, excepting acetic acid, derived from the manufacture of the vinegar. Water in such proportion as to reduce the acetic acid to below 3.5 per cent. It is questionable whether it would not be well that the law should be abolished which allows of the addition of one part of sulphuric acid in 1,000 parts of the vinegar.

Mr. Johnstone is very unfortunate in his authority, for it is evident from the above definition that Hassall regards acetic acid as an adulterant, if it is not derived from the

manufacture of the vinegar.

But your correspondent has also overlooked the passage a few pages later (635) in the same work, where Hassall states that "the principal adulterations of vinegar are with water, sulphuric acid, burnt sugar, and sometimes with acrid substances, as chillies and grains of paradise, and also with acetic and pyroligneous acids.

To complete Mr. Johnstone's confusion, on the following

page (636) is the passage:-

"Very commonly, after the manufacture of vinegar has been completed, the strength is brought up by an addition of acetic acid. We are of opinion that this practice is to be regarded as an adulteration. To allow of this addition would be to acknowledge that a mixture of acetic acid and water really constitutes vinegar, which is far from being the

case, since genuine vincgar contains extractive matters of different kinds as well as certain volatile principles, and which affect both the aroma and the flavour."

After reading the foregoing passages your readers will not be surprised to learn that there are other misleading statements in Mr. Johnstone's letter, and we have the authority of the gentleman evidently indicated by the description "Vice-president of the Institute of Chemistry" to state that your correspondent's allusion to his evidence at Birmingham

grossly misrepresents its tenour.

An article so ingeniously contrived as to be calculated to "deceive the very elect"—that is, to defy the utmost efforts of analysts to detect its nature - is not necessarily identical with the genuine article. If margazine be so artfully manufactured as to prevent the analyst recognising its true nature, it does not follow that it is identical with or as good as real butter, and if Mr. Johnstone still occupied the position of a public analyst he would probably hold the same view. At any rate, the tendency of modern legislation, as evidenced both by the Trade-marks and Adulteration Acts, is to ensure that the purchaser shall have what he asks for, and to prevent the piracy of the names of well-known articles and their misapplication to concections of a different nature, of which practice the abuse of the name "paregorie" is an excellent example.

The point raised by Messrs. Stevenson & Howell respecting the nomenclature of "vinegar of cantharides" and "vinegar of squill" is interesting and curious; but its value is much discounted by the fact that no one expects to find accuracy of description, consistency, or correct English in the British Pharmacopæia. No one would object to the sale of coloured wood acid under the title of "wood vinegar," "concocted vinegar," "vinegar substitute," "artificial vinegar," or other description indicative of its true nature; but let it be known under its true colours, just as the law requires of butter-

Yours faithfully, substitutes.

A. H. ALLEN AND C. G. MOOR.

101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

SIR.—One usually finds two sides to a question, occasionally half-a-dozen. This particular question has several that of the analysts, that of the vinegar-brewers, that of the public, and, finally, that of the wicked and perverse generation of vipers who sell these acetic and malt acids. In your issue of June 17, Messrs. Allen and Moor, the analysts, gave their version, and, I think, very fairly and very ably, from their point of view. With your permission, I will take up the brief for one or two of the remaining sides.

The acid-vendors may urge :-

1 That vinegar, originally vin aigre, or sour wine, is a condiment (not quite a food, please) used for pickling purposes and to give an acid flavour to certain foods, and that the buyers neither know nor care whether it be brewed, baked, or even specially created for them. If it will pickle their cabbage and acidify the toothsome "trotter" it is all

they require.

2. That however vinegar is made, or from whatever source, it is always just a dilute acetic acid, and that the essential part is this particular acid, and that nothing else is or can be properly described as essential. Mr. Allen (see your issue of June 17) says vinegar "consists essentially of impure acetic acid," and I hope to be present when he argues that, this being so, a pure acetic acid is not admissible. It would be refreshing this hot weather to hear an analyst say that the essential part of pure vinegar is the impurity of its main constituent.

3. That malt acid is chemically pure acetic acid saturated by malt flavour, and therefore makes a superior vinegar, with all the constituents in it of the ordinary vinegar, but chemically

pure instead of being impure.

4. That the flavours said to be absent in malt-acid vinegar are accidental, subsidiary, very varied, and neither contribute to the value of the vinegar as a pickling agent nor to its value as a flavourer of food. That, in short, it is these flavours that constitute the essential impurity admitted by Mr. Allen. That, whether made from malt, or grain, or cider, or beer, or wine, or sugar, or wood, vinegar is always just dilute acetic acid, more or less contaminated or flavoured with the flavour of the substance from which it is made, and that our dearly-beloved public cares very little about these flavours, which are barely discernible even in the worst cases, and are not present at all when the pure acetic acids are used.

5. That malt-acid vinegar is in all essential points identical with the usual vinegar of commerce, consisting of the same ingredients in the same proportion, and that the sole difference is one of process only.

6. That there is no sort of attempt at deception. The vinegar is sold as by a "new process" and a "cheaper pro-

cess," and is sold cheaper accordingly.

I have been informed that years agone, somewhere in the East, certain ultra-pious individuals said or sung lustily something to the effect that "Great is Diana of Ephesus," just because these virtuously indignant people's "craft was in danger," and-well, history will keep on repeating itself just as long as there is any human nature in either the historian or his readers. That cry is in vogue now, and will be raised again and again till the sable wings of eternal night shall overshadow an extinct race. How volubly and with what pneumatic energy we shriek for "protection" and "recognition," and babble with tearful voice of "commercial morality," "vested interest," "pure food," "public good," and other Ephesian deities, all "many-breasted" and much loved -- so long as the milk lasts! Of course the vinegar-brewers clamour for Government protection against these predatory acid-sellers. Why should they not? Which of us would not if our own "craft was in danger"; and which of us would not in our desperation engage a supposititious "General Purity" general never yet seen by mortal eyes, and not likely to be this side the millennium) to conduct a flank attack upon the enemy, if we thought there was a chance of his success.

As for the analysts, they can hardly be anything but "purists" of the severest type. It is their duty to be so, and it is in the very nature of things for them to be preeminently conservative, and to pronounce against all innovation. If vincgar had up to now been made from wine only, they would, with the same reason and unreason, denounce

its manufacture from malt, cider, or sugar.

On what grounds do they now claim to define vinegar as "an acid brewed from malt"? If this claim is based on "long usage," or "general acceptation," or "custom," the facts are against them. Coloured acetic acid has been used as vinegar from time immemorial, and if "custom" is king, malt is not in the succession.

No doubt, to would-be monopolists it is highly proper and distinctly precious for them to decide with authority that the only right and proper thing is the one they make. We should every soul of us decide that way in favour of our own manufactures. Humanity seems to have been built with that sentiment inside it. Our monopoly is a good and kindly one, entirely beneficial to the race. Yours is a baneful body-snatcher. Orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is

your doxy,

Is the claim based on the wholesomeness of their product and its non-injuriousness? If so, where is the objection to replace impure acetic acid with pure; and wherein is the injurious effect of the malt-acid vinegar? Is there one single thing in it that should not be, or one not in it that should be, excepting, possibly, that unnamed, undefined, and undefinable something or other imagined to give a flavour? And are you, Messrs. Analysts, prepared to say that this anonymous and mystical something is necessary, or of use, or even non-injurious? Is it anything, in short, but the most ethereal of mythical mists evolved from the inner yearnings of the egotistic ego? If malt acid is chemically-pure acetic acid saturated with malt flavour, where dwells the vinegar-brewer's anxiety for the public stomach but in his depleted cash-box?

Is not vinegar from other sources than malt recognised by our always right and righteous Somerset House! What means their 21s. licence, purchasable by all with the needful specie? What means their definition of "vinegar-making" as the act of "coloration" and not of "dilution"? If Somerset House permits and regulates the colouring and diluting of acetic acid into vinegar, how shall we deem it illegal?

If diluted acetic acid plus malt flavour be malt vinegar when brewed, how can diluted acetic acid plus malt flavour not be malt vinegar because it is distilled and purer! What matters the process if the result is the same!

This bringing out of a park of her Majesty's artillery to crush a fly is hardly good work, especially as the fly is

only an imaginary one. The difference is confessedly so small as to be only just visible to the analytical expert, and the resemblance sufficient to "deceive the very elect." The cry that the buyers expect a brewed article is—well, a massive assumption easier voiced than proved.

Adulteration is the substitution of an inferior article for another, without the knowledge of, and to the detriment of, the buyer; but there is neither deception nor detriment in this case. The vinegar from malt acid is not sold as the brewed article, but as an equally good one by a new process and at a less price. The poorer classes, on trying it, find it answers all their purposes equally, and, please you, why is this much loved, much prayed for, and much preyed upon public to pay John 6d, when he can get from Jack what he wants for 3d.? Is this protecting the public or protecting John? I am afraid Messrs. The Vinegar Brewers are less concerned for the people's interests than their own. When private ends can be covered by an affecting and affected zeal for public good, how very, very righteous we can be, or seem to be!

Yours, Unconvinced. (63/72.)

#### British Assistants in Malta.

SIR,-In the Malta Standard of June 2. of which I send you a copy, there appears a paragraph entitled " Pharmacy in Malta," which doubtless was written by a local confrere and in which the pharmaceutical conditions here are sketched in glowing colours.. As an English chemist in business in Malta. I should like, through the medium of your widespread journal, to warn all young English chemists contemplating a move from their native shores not to be misled by such glowing accounts of the condition of things in this island as are given in this paragraph. An English chemist engaging himself to a Maltese one as assistant—not manager—would get the nominal sum of about 5s. per diem, out of which he would have to live. In addition to this he would get his afternoon siesta, and a lounge on the Barracca of a July evening, about seven or eight days' holiday a year (one day at a time), and the pleasure of every other night on duty and every other Sunday. This is about all he would get himself: the rest his master would take.

Never until last March did an English qualified chemist work for a Maltese chemist, and never has there been in Malta any English qualified chemist seeking a situation from the Maltese unless within the past twelve months. The chances certainly are that an English seeker for a situation would call first upon his English brethren, upon whom, I may

safely assert, none has as yet called.

There are at present five English chemists practising in Malta: three are in business for themselves, and two are assistants. The writer of the article says that Englishmen are only too eager to jump into vacancies: I think he would be very much nearer the truth if he said they were only too glad to get out of their positions. I came to Malta  $3^1_4$  years ago, during which time I have seen seven fellows come and go from one dispensary alone, and I am pretty certain it was the dolve fur niente they encountered that choked the majority of them

As regards the climate of Malta, it is no doubt true, as stated by the writer of the article, that it is very trying, except to the most robust constitutions; and how many English chemists possess such when their best days are spent in close confinement and study (I speak of their apprentice-ship), to enable them to cope with the ever-increasing requirements of the public?

In conclusion, let me strongly advise all assistants who intend leaving home, not to be induced by such enticing El Dorados as the writer in the *Malta Standard* paints for them, but to make proper inquiries respecting the places, and especially the masters to whom they would consign themselves.

Yours faithfully, CHARLES B. COLLIS (of Collis & Williams, English chemists).

Malta, June 7.

#### Moral Cowardiee.

SIR, —Whilst the Pharmaceutical Society have recently roused themselves—or perhaps it would be more correct to

say been aroused by an outside influence—to a sense of their responsibility and duty, as the appointed body for carrying-out the Pharmacy Acts, and have prevented grocers and others from selling proprietary medicines containing a minute quantity of a scheduled poison, and have recovered penalties from unqualified chemists' assistants for the sale of a few pennyworths of laudanum, they permit a certain section of the community—to wit, the medical profession—openly to violate the very principles of the Pharmacy Acts.

These glaring acts of illegality are allowed to go on from day to day and year to year without remonstrance or interference of any kind; in fact, the Pharmaceutical Society entirely ignore this breaking of the statutes, either through fear or lack of moral courage—probably both. What I refer to is the fact that several thousand surgeons supply their own medicines—a practice which is undoubtedly on the increase. The medicine supplied is, it may be safely assumed, in two-thirds of the cases dispensed by a person holding neither medical nor pharmaceutical qualifications, and in many instances the "dispenser" is the "promoted errand-boy," "coachman," or doctor's wife.

I am acquainted with several places where the "promoted errand boy" disburses the scheduled poisons, and carries himself with all the dignity befitting a person who can thus with impunity treat the Pharmacy Acts with supreme contempt.

It may be contended that this dispensing is done under supervision, but such a contention cannot be advocated by any intelligent person, since it would be impossible for a man with any sort of practice personally to superintend his wife's or errand-boy's dispensing.

To endeavour to put a stop to this immoral and dangerous practice would, no doubt, be equivalent to a proclamation of war against the Medical Council. It is quite reasonable to suppose that the Pharmaceutical Council tremble at the prospect of a trial of strength between themselves and such men as the fighting editor of the *British Medical Journal*.

It may also be asserted that a surgery is not an open shop. That would be correct in a popular sense; but the Pharmacy Acts were intended as a protection for the public, therefore the present system renders this particular legislation more or less a farce

If want of evidence is the excuse for not carrying-out the law, it would be a proper and commendable thing for the Society to appoint inspectors to report to the Council all infractions of the law. The Society is shirking its primary duty if it waits until someone is poisoned as a result of the ignorance of a surgeon's errand-boy or other unqualified person.

W. ROBERTS,

Lowestoft. Assoc. Ph. Soc.

[We omit from the above letter certain striking illustrations of the practice alluded to, and of the danger which may arise therefrom. It is necessary to remark, however, that criticism of the Pharmaceutical Council in this aspect is quite beside the mark. Dispensing by errand-boys and doctors' wives is not illegal. Even when poisons are contained in the medicines distributed it can hardly be contended that the dispenser has sold the poison, and if he has not done so he has not infringed the Pharmacy Act. There have been prosecutions in Glasgow of unqualified persons employed by doctors who keep open shops, but those are the only ones who can be got at by the Pharmacy Act.]

#### Corrections.

SIR,—In the account of a visit to our works which you give in your issue of June 17, you make us say, "We send, perhaps, 10,000 cases out of the country every year." This is probably a misprint, as that quantity is a mere fraction of our foreign trade. We send more than this to one single agent to supply the wants of one country alone.

In your description of our patent swimming-bath you make then sheep pass down the inclined plane at the exit into the wash, whereas they are plunged in at the opposite end and remain swimming until released.

A few other errors, which, perhaps, not unnaturally arose from your effort to condense a long array of facts and impres-

sions into interview form, also crop up, but in most cases these will be obvious to your readers.

Yours faithfully,

Berkhamstead, June 23. WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS.

Messrs. Bowling & Govier, shopfitters, write from 22 Gun Street, Brushfield Street, Bishopsgate, complaining of a statement in a news paragraph last week entitled "Suicide of a Chemists' Shop-fitter." They say that the unfortunate man whose death was therein recorded had no contract to fit the shop within a given time, and that, therefore, the statement that he was troubled in the matter could not be correct. They ask for the source of our information. It was a paragraph in the South Wales Echo of June 15.

#### DISPENSING NOTES

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under mentioned topics.

61/34. Bismuth and Iodide of Potassium.—Salutaris wishes to know what the colour of this mixture ought to be!—

Bismuth, subnit		• •	• •		5j.
Potass. iodid			• •		gr. 20
Vin. ipecac	• •	• •	**	• •	5iss.
Muc. tragacanth		• •	• •		q.s.
Liq. morph. bimeconat.		• •	• •		5ss.
Aquam ad		• •	• •	• •	3∀j.

Supposing both the mucilage and the solution of bimeconate to be of recent preparation, and that the bismuth is free from free nitric acid, which it frequently is not, the mixture ought to be almost white. Should, however, free acid be present in the bismuth, or the mucilage be old and fermented, it will be more or less of a brown colour. If this has been your bother, try your bismuth with blue litmuspaper, moistened with distilled water.

#### A Vague Term.

61/15. A. P. wishes to know what the last word but one means in this prescription:—

Caffein. citratis	 • •		• •	gr. j
Ext. aloes aquos.	 	• •	• •	,, I
Ext. nuc. vom	 			
Ft. pil.				

Sig.: Pil. bis die post cibos sumend, xxxvj. "desanchachotus mitte."

The word as copied we do not know, but should fancy it is intended for *deaurentur pilulæ*, "let the pills be gilded," an old-fashioned term which is sometimes met with.

#### Creosote in Mixture.

63/5. Duncreggan wishes to know how the following recipe ought to be dispensed:—

	Creosoti purificat.					• •	5ss.
	Tr. iodi	•		• •	• •	••	Бij.
	Syr. anrantii		• •	• •	• •	• •	31.
	Aq. menth. pip. a:1		• •	• •	• •		3iv₁
3.5							

Use about 30 grains pulv. g. acacia; rub the gum with creosotc and iodine tincture, add peppermint-water, and lastly the orange syrup.

#### Pills of Citrate of Iron and Quinine.

61/23. Aestas says he has found water the best excipient for pills such as "citrate of iron and quinine or ammoniocitrate of iron." There is no doubt about it, especially if a little powdered gum acacia or compound tragacanth powder

be added to ensure them keeping their shape. In the instance he mentions the pills containing citrate of iron and quinine had aromatic confection ordered on the prescription, apparently as an excipient, and the pills seemed so easily manipulated and have kept so well both their shape and consistency that we recommend the querist concerning pills of ammonio-citrate of iron to try it as a last resort.

#### Lotion of Boric Acid, Alum, and Olive Oil.

64/21. H. M. R. asks the best way to dispense the following lotion:—

```
      Alum sulph.
      .
      .
      gr. v.

      Acid, borici
      .
      .
      gr. xxx.

      Ol. olivæ
      .
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It is impossible to dissolve the salts in the olive oil as ordered; in glycerine they are quite soluble, and the best way to dispense is to dissolve in 3ij. glycerine and add 3vj. olive oil, and label "Shake the bottle."

#### LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available n "Pharmac and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, page 152 et seq.

- 62/62 Alpha, in view of the veterinary-chemist decision, wants to know if the use of the description "dental chemist" would be an infringement of the Dentists Act. It is impossible to answer such a question. No one can tell how a Judge might regard such a description. The question for him to consider would be whether the term implied that the person using it was specially qualified to practise dentistry. We do not ourselves consider it does, but a Judge might think differently. The term "veterinary chemist" meets a real want: the term "dental chemist" would be a senseless combination, and could only be adopted for the purpose of leading some people to imagine that it implied some sort of qualification. We should not be inclined to assist in the defence, nor even to sympathise with anyone who might be fined for using it.
- 61/15. A. P.—A is desirous of selling a business, and gives particulars of it to two agents. Cand D B, who is desirous of purchasing a business, writes to C and D, and obtains particulars of A's business, and finally buys it. Are both C and D entitled to the full amount of commission from A? The essential particulars in this case are not stated. What contract did A enter into with C and D? Did B write to both, and hear from both at the same time? Did either C or D carry out the transfer? It is quite possible that both C and D have a legal claim on A, but in such cases the best agents are generally willing to agree to a fair compromise. Chemists who instruct more than one firm should be careful to have a clear contract as to commission and work to be done for it at the outset.
- 65/1. Inquirer.—A "preparation of prussic acid" comes within the regulations applicable to the first part of the poisons schedule. What exactly is a preparation of prussic acid is not legally determined. It is not certain that a mixture is "a preparation of prussic acid" because it contains some of that poison as one of its ingredients.
- 65/8. T. J. W.—The use of the Royal Arms in connection with any business, &c., in such a manner as to be calculated to lead other persons to believe that the trader is carrying on his business under Royal or Government authority, renders him liable to a penalty of 201. It is not likely that the use of the Royal Arms on bill-heads, &c., could ever be interpreted as coming within this description. The object of the section, we believe, was to prevent certain patent-agents and others from misleading the public into the belief that their businesses were carried on under Government authority.

- 65/70. Phanix.—It is illegal for anyone not licensed under the Explosives Act to make, keep for sale, or sell any quantity of coloured fires. And the Chief Inspector has stated that a chemist's shop would never be licensed for such a purpose.
- 66/35. J. C.—We cannot pretend to know all the patents in existence. Refer to an answer in this column on page 715, May 20 last, and get the specifications there quoted. Those are the two prominent patents on the subject.
- 67/40. *Progress*.—It is illegal to sell expose for sale, or use poisoned grain. It is not a statutory offence to make it or to give it away.
- 62/47. E. Marshall (Henfield) writes concerning the use of Acid Sulphate of Potash in Baking-powders, saying "he used it himself some time since, but has not met with any that has contained it for some years." He also states that its use is protected by a "provisional patent." In The Chemist and Druggist of September 21, 1889, page 449, and also in the Diarr for 1892, the use of acid sulphate of potassium for the purpose named is mentioned. This publication would destroy the validity of the patent referred to.
- 61/29. Surgeon'-Dentist.—We are not clear that any offence has been committed. A limited company must display the word "limited" outside the office or place of business where the company's business is carried on, but the Act does not say that the word must be repeated if the name of the firm is repeated in other positions on the frontage. Anyone may take action.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

- The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.
- Back numbers, containing formule, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.
- 59/73. Remo.—To make a Cheap Baking-powder, the quantity of acid sulphate of potash necessary to add to 20 parts of bicarbonate of soda would be about 13 parts.
- 56/9. Corporal Trim.—A useful and inexpensive Book upon Tooth-extraction is Barratt's "Dental Surgery" (Lewis, 3s.).
- 53/57. Rad.—Soluble Blue.—Indigo, 1 lb.; oil of vitriol, 4 lbs. Mix in a wide-mouthed jar, and heat in a water-bath until dissolved; then dilute with water 12 lbs., or sufficient to give you the desired shade. If the acid bc an objection, the only way to overcome it is to absorb the colour with cotton-wool. Wash the wool free from any trace of acid, and then digest it in a weak solution of carbonate of ammonia in water until the wool becomes colourless.
- 60/55. Extract.—Violet Ink for Rubber Stamps.—Methyl violet, 2 drachms; distilled water, 1 oz. Dissolve and add methylated spirit, 1 oz.; glacial acetic acid, 1 drachm; glycerine, 7 oz.
- 228/4. E. S. V. asks if the addition of dilute phosphoric acid to a neuralgic mixture containing liq. ferri perchlor. is likely to interfere with the tonic properties of the iron. We see no reason why it should.
- 61/24. Lemonade.—If you will write to the makers of aërated-water machinery who advertise in this Journal, they will give you lavishly the information you require. They are all reliable.

NDY'S FLUID CONTAINS NO PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.





Eleven Injunctions

With damages and costs have been obtained against Chemists selling a solution of Permanganate of Potash in execution of orders for

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This new remedy for Gout and kindred disorders, now being so largely tried by the Profession, is best given in our Granular Effervescent form.

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The new remedy for Neuralgia and Neuralgic Pains, especially in Influenza and ailments accompanied by feverish symptoms.

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(See opinion of Medical Press.)

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Albumen of fresh Beef predigested by Papain It is the most concentrated form of Peptone. It contains 92:42 % albumen in the form of Peptone and Albumose. (See *Lancet*, April 4, 1891, p. 781.)

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The most efficient analgesic. Relieves pain in Neuralgia of all kinda Sciatica, Lumbago, Locomotor Ataxy, Chorea, Cephalalgia, and Rachialgia in Influenza, &c. (See published reports by Professora Frazer and Dujardin-Beaumetz, and other authorities.)

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									In Bo	ttles,		
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CITRATE C	F	MAGNI	ESIA.	Quality	A, very	superior	•••	•••	per lb.	1/6	per cwt.	130/
"		"		,,	B, super	rior	•••	•••	"	1/-	,,	75/-
"		,,		27	C, usua	l quality	•••	•••	"	10d.	"	70/-
,,		"		"	D, good	${\it saleable}$	•••	•••	,,	9d.	99	65/-
27		2)		Raspberry	Flavour,	tinted	•••	•••	,,	1/2	,,	80/-
,,		22		Lime Frui	t Flavour	***	•••	•••	,,	1/2	97	80/-
,,		99		Lemon Fla	wour	•••	•••	•••	"	1/2	33	80/-
		Sno	orio	d and	tation	e to	laı	raa	hux	OPE		

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, in 6-oz. Bottles with Boxwood Top Corks or Patent Stoppers, 36/- per gross net.

FREE SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

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CONCENTRATED PERFUMES.

CONCRETE ESSENTIAL OILS.

FLOWER POMADES at the highest possible Saturation. ROSE & ORANGE FLOWER WATER, Sweet Almond Oil.

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A New Drug for Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

This Drug was discovered a few years ago by Mr. A. H. G. Pigg, when exploring in Eastern Africa. It was originally obtained from a native Wise Man or Doctor, and was the cause of curing many obstinate cases of Dysentery. It consists of the powdered bark of a tree supposed to be hitherto unknown to science.

Price, 4/6 per Bottle.

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. Moreing, M. Inst.C.E.,

BROAD STREET HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,-I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the "Lungili" you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured, me. I have been suffering four years from Dysentery, the result of malaria fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies. Yours truly,

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DR. WAKLUMONT'S CALIF VACCAME To Under 2.8. each; Half-tubes, Is. each. Pomade in visis, 5.8.

HUMAN VACCINE, from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted. Tubes two-mids till, essentiations of the control of the control

Office Hours 10 to 4. Saturdays, 10 to 2,

Obtained by the action of Metallic Zinc on Chloroform and Alcohol.
Discovered to be a general Amesthetic by Dr.
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1-th. Stoppered Bottle, 12s.; +th., 6s. dc.; 4-oz., 5s. 6d.; 2-oz., 2s.
COMPOUND ANESTHETIC ETHER,
For producing Local Amesthesis.
In 4-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. Stoppered Bottle, 2s., 4r., end 7s.

In 4-oz, 10-oz, and 20-oz, Stoppered Bottles, 2s., 4s., and 7s.

OZONIC ETHER,

18 3-cz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. Stoppered Bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d., 7s., and 12s.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN,

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Or. RICHARDSON'S Formula, for removing Navi, &c. In 3-oz. & 1-oz.

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STYPTIC COLLOID,
For promoting the Healing of Wounds by the first intention
In 2-oz. and 4-oz. Bottles, with Brush, 2s. 6d.
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It is a matter of gratification to us to know that, notwithstanding the boasted superiority in quality, appearance, and price of so-called Pearl-coated Pills, those who have been induced by various plausible statements to send their orders elsewhere invariably return to us sooner or later, and all with the same report—viz., that our Pills are unequalled. Consequently, their manufacture is constantly growing, growing, growing, until the proportions it has assumed are simply enormous. We are

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# LION OINTMENT AND PILLS.

DEACON \* BURGESS.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on Saturday, December 17th, Mr. Justice Kekewich, in delivering judgment, said "that it will be sufficient, I think, and I am sure quite safe now to say that the plaintiff (Mr. H. J. Deacon), who certainly has not proved his knowledge of the genuineness, but who has clearly indicated his ignorance, and who is attempting to sell as genuine medicine that of which he is really ignorant." N.B.—A full report of the Judgment appeared in The Chemist and Druggist, December 24 last.

CHEMISTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO ORDER

E. BURGESS, JUNR.'S, LION OINTMENT AND PILLS,

And to see that the Label bears Address,

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As these are the ONLY GENUINE Goods, and this fact will be EXTENSIVELY ADVERTISED throughout the Kingdom.

The Trade is respectfully requested to refer to the issues of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" of December 10 and 17, and to read the Statutory Declaration models by E. Burgess, Junr., before the Lord Mayor of London. E. B., Junr., is the only person living with the knowledge of method of manufacture of these. Remedies, and all statements to the contrary are untrue.

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Manufacturers of Granular Effervescent Preparations. We shall be glad to give specially favourable quotations, and to send samples of our superior Nos. 1, 2, and 3 qualities of CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

Importers of Cod Liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Extra Super Essence of Lemon and Bergamot, Otto de Rose, and all



Essential Oils; Valentia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine, Aniline Dyes; Bees' Wax, &c., &c.

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## PEPSALIA.

The New Improved and Perfected Style. White and Odourless.

Guaranteed to keep good indefinitely in all climates.

1/-	size	0-0-0	***	***	***		Per dozen, 10/-	• •••	0.000	-	0.0-0	Per gross, 105/- net.	
2;-	1)	-	04040	***		0 000		0 0-0		***	•••	,, 210/- ,,	
5/-	99	040	***	•••		***	,, 50/-	•••	•••		***	,, 525/- ,,	

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Вазопра 1/8	***	***	Per dozen	15/-,	less 10	per cent.	Liniment 1/9		0*0*0	Per dozen,	20/-, I	ess	10 pe	er cent.
2/6	9-0-0	***		24/-	,, 10	) ,,	Jujubes 1/1			11	10/6	"	5	**
Extract 1/- Obstment 1/1		***	99	9/-	,, 10		,, 2/3				20/-			99
2/9		***	"	27/-	,, 10		Dry Inhalers,	comple	te 1/6	"	14/-	22	10	97

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Best Dispensing Bottles in all Shapes, including Round-cornered, and any Fancy or other Shapes for Proprietary Articles.



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Hand-made Rounds, Opal,
Flint, and Turquoise
Boxes.

Every attention given to any coloured and specialshaped Bottles.

White Flint, Blue Tint, Green Tint, Rich Dark and Pale Amber, Jet Black, Actinic Green, and all shades of Blue.

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The world-wide fame of Dr. Rooke's Oriental Pills and Solar Elixir rests upon the marvellous cures which have followed their use in the most severe cases of

INDICESTION, BRONCHITIS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, ASTHMA, PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, RHEUMATISM, COUT, SCROFULA, POOR BLOOD, CENERAL DEBILITY.

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invariably successful in quickly restoring health and vigour to the most shattered constitution. Hence they are a boon alike to the young, the middle-aged, and the old.

The ORIENTAL PILLS are sold in Boxes at 1/12, 2/9, and 4/6 each; and the ELIXIR is sold in Bottles at 2/9, 4/6, and 11/- each.

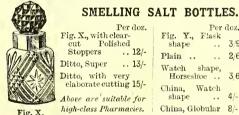
The Oriental Pills and Solar Elixir will keep good in all elimates, and for any time. The Elixir, if even left uncorked, will retain its delicious fragrance and taste for some months—a property which cannot be said to belong to any other Medicine in the world.

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1d., 2/3; 3d., 5/6; 6d., 7/9; 1s., 9/- per gross.

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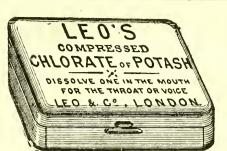
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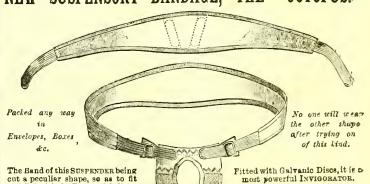
PATENT No. 4623.

From information which has been conveyed to him, Dr. Warlomont has reason to believe that Animal Vaccine prepared on the Continent in accordance with the invention the subject of this patent is being imported into this country. CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS-whether Wholesale or Retail—and the MEDICAL PROFESSION generally, are respectfully informed that any importation, sale, or use of such Vaccine would constitute an infringement of Dr. Warlomont's patent rights. The only guarantee of Dr. Warlomont's Vaccine is the Label and Trade Mark of the Association for the supply of Pure Vaccine.

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THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT BOTTLE FOR VASELINE, POMADE,
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PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):—Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various colours, very attractive in appearance—1 oz., 10/6; 1½ oz., 11/-; 2 oz., 11/6; 3 oz., 13/6; 4 oz., 15/6 per gross.

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From Stock in London or direct from the works.

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WHITE MOULDED PHIALS. "

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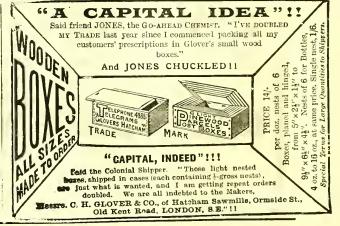
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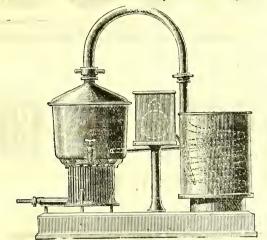
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AN OIL LAMP CAN BE USED IF REQUIRED.

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LABORATORIES FITTED UP COMPLETE.

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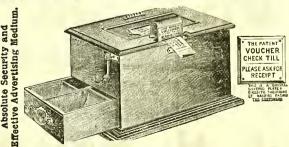
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All being done at one operation. Prices from 50s. to £90.

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"The best Check Till extant."—"Balance exact."—"Very superior to sther systems."—"Saves a lot of expense."—"Not seen its equal as a check."

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This is the sort of fortune many an old-fashioned Varnish Maker has left behind him, but

23 Billiter Street, London, E.C.

Do not aspire to these big figures, but are anxious to prove that their

In 1 Gallon Cans free, as well as their

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are the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Market.

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Should be used in Every House.

The Greatest Boon ever offered to the Laundress for imparting an IVORY-FINISH to Starched Linen, Laces, &c. It does not stick to spider-web-like materials.



Once Tried, Always Wanted.

Makes Old Linen like New.

From the Chief Laundress to E.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—West Newton, near Lynn, Norfolk, Aug. 29, 1879. Sm.—Having tried your "Starch Gloss," I certainly think it a great improvement—far superior to any I have tried.

To Mr. Critchley. Yours truly,

To Mr. Critchley.

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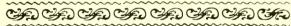


I WILL pay £5 to the first person, whether Chemist, Assistant, or one of the Public, who will afford me such information (which I engage to treat as absolutely confidential) as shall lead to the conviction of anyone who improperly substitutes other Powder for mine. I call attention to the case below.

As a matter of fact, I took this course last year, and in the end the reward and heavy costs came out of the substituter's pocket; and I have every reason to believe that the course I adopted was highly satisfactory to the neighbouring Chemists, as well as to the Public and myself.

THOMAS KEATING,

12, Bride Lane, London.



# A "STORES" CAUCHT!

Mr. JUSTICE STIRLING.—October 30, 1891.

# KEATING v. KIBBLE.

The Defendants are Proprietors of large Stores at Deptford, and when asked for "Keating's Powder," sold by their shopmen an article not made by me. The Defendants denied that this was done with their knowledge, and this may be conceded, but it cost them over £40, although in this instance I pressed my Solicitors to be as considerate to them as possible. The Court ordered the Defendants to pay the whole costs of the action, and issued an injunction restraining them from offering for sale any preparation other than that prepared by Thomas Keating under the name of "Keating's Insect Powder."

# HEAVY DAMAGES.

Chancery Division-Mr. JUSTICE NORTH-October 26, 1886.

# KEATING v. POLL.

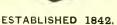
### IT WAS ORDERED-

That the Defendant be perpetually restrained from stating or causing to be stated that Keating's Persian Insect Destroying Powder contains any substance poisonous to animals or human beings, or from making any statement to the effect that such Powder is dangerous to animals or human beings.

### IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED-

That the Defendant, William Sheppard Poll, do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action.









ESTABLISHED 1842.

### HAYWARD'S

ARD'S "YELLOW"
IS A DEPARTURE, BUT AN UNDOUBTED SUCCESS.

PASTE

HAYWARD'S YELLOW PASTE DIP is the most concentrated form of Sulphur-dressing, mixes with cold water, and is a great improvement on the old-fashioned sulphur dips. While keeping off the Maggot Fly, and destroying all Parasite Life infesting the animal, it does not make the wool harsh and dry, and when once a Sheep Owner has tried the "Paste" he prefers it to all other forms of Sulphur Dips. A 1/- tin is sufficient for 16-gallon Bath for 20 to 25 sheep, and this price need not be reduced; the terms we give allow a fair margin of profit. Our non-poisonous qualities are—Hayward's Liquid Dip and Hayward's "Glycerine" Dip, also Fly Powder in Chemist's own name. Send for prices and particulars.

Only Address: TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, Mint Street Chemical Works, LINCOLN.

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# SUGAR OF MILK

**CUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.** 

In 1-lb. Tins only.

To be obtained of all Wholesale Houses, or of

Burroughs Bros., 66 Basinghall St., London E.C.

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Pages 23 and 25.

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MEDICINES: CATILE.

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Commonly called "Day's Oils,"
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For Wonnds of all kinds in all Animals. For Saddle & Stake Wonnds & Cracked Heels. For Sore Teats and Swollen Udders in Cows. For Anointing in bad Lambing and Calving.

Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. per Bottle.



THE RED DRINK

OR COW DRENCH.

Cures Fever and Costiveness in Cattle. Cleanses and Cools the Blood and System. For Red Water, Indigestion, and Yellows. Cures Bad Cleansing and Prevents Milk Fever.

Price 12s. per dozen Packets.

The "EWE DRENCH" acts as above for Sheep. 3s. 6d. per doz.

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What's good for BODILY PAIN?

What's good for RHEUMATISM?

The People's Embrocative Balm for Sprains, Muscular Weakness, Rhaumatism, Lumbago, Cramp. Sore Throat from Cold, Sciatica, &c., and all Aches, Pains, and Soreness. Send for "Day's Oil of the Night" terms, framed to prevent CULTING.

Chemists can have a Single Bottle direct. Price 1/1½ and 2/9 per Bottle.

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The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain has always given the Highest Awards, when tested against other so-called Disinfectants, to

Which is of the quality adopted as "Standard" by the British and German Governments after bacteriological tests. Unscrupulous statements that other disinfectants are superior to genuine Carbolic Acid should be treated with the distrust they deserve.

The Chemist and Druggist, July 30th, 1892, says:—"Although the superiority of Carbolic Acid as a Disinfectant has frequently been challenged, there is no doubt that it continues to hold the first place in public favour."

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SPECIALITIES-

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For Milk, Butter, Cream, Sausages, &c., &c.

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ACIDS OF ALL KINDS. GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS.

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THE M. C. C. PACKAGES HAVE STOOD THE TEST FOR MANY YEARS, A ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

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POWDER (PINK) in 1 Cwt. 2 Cwt. CASKS 11b & 2 Packages CARBOLIC SOAP Nº 1 & Nº 2 BOLIC POWDER (PINK, in TINS 64&1/-C FLUIDin6d 1/&1/6 STOPPERED BOTTLES CARBOLIC & CLYCERINE SOAP in 1416 TO BE HAD FROM ALA

### THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

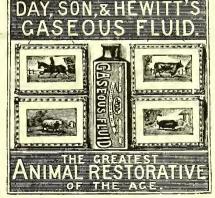
For Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers, Sweilings Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddie Gails, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Paining after Caiving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swellen Udders and Sore Teats.

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Used as Laudanum for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes, when there is great pain exhibited with feverish symptoms. Highly heneficial for Inflammatory Coiic or Enscritis, and for severe forms of Diarrhoea.

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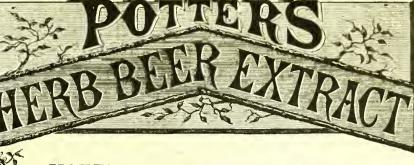
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